THE EXAMINER;

lished Weekly. on Jefferson St., next door but or to the Post Office.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. PAUL SEYMOUR.

hits in theory, and in practice, the true sentiment of one of the ancients, "I am a man, and

pulpit, and speaks from it, he does not think, he Is it right that they should be discussed- do they pertain to the real welfare of society and of relig.on-these are the questions he asks, and if his

which sustain war? No logic can sustain it, It cannot be right in a nation to plunder a foreign therefore, that if suffered to exert its legitipeople. If it be unjust in the one to injure a fellow-citizen, it cannot be just in the other to hunt causes which lead to war. If this be so, to oppress a foe. There is no reason, no morality. no religion in war nor in the logic of those who

The causes of war are often trivial, and when go to battle from revenge. What is the course address before the Peace Society he ways:

LOUISVILLE, KY .: SATURDAY MAY 6. 1848.

Rev. James M. Pendleron, Pastor of the no more. All nations will consider them-Rantist Church, Bowlington in this State, ex- selves united in one affectionate brotherthink nothing pertaining to a man foreign from aware, who believe that there will be a conscience answers them affirmatively, he speaks Christianity can be the means of abolishing We need not be surprised, then, war, unless its principles are hostile to war, to hear him denouncing war, as a mighty evil. is surely incomprehensible, If its genius cherished the martial spirit, there would be And this he illustrates, first, by considering the an appeal to arms whenever its influence is causes of war. Pride, a false national houor, felt; but it is a fact, all important to this sanctuaries—far from means of grace—draw their last breath. Then do spirits as nurevenge, love of conquest; these are set down as argument, that Christianity recognizes the forcing nations into conflict. And whence is it practicability of adjusting individual, and, that war is upheld? How comes it that statesby consequence, international differences,
In that world their destiny is irreversibly men sustain, or orators cater to the feedings without such an appeal. It allows no person to injure another person. It allows no

ance with Christianity.' The consequences of war are next answered- itial step in the process of calculation. How its physical ill, its derangement of commerce, its true is it, that "War's least horror is the enwaste of pecuniary treasure, &c. Nor dees the it arises from pride, or revenge, or a spirit of con- Speaker leave our land. He dwells upon it; the it but "wholesale legalized pira- question is, what shall we do? and he enforces

som of the deep-they draw nearer and \$26,474,892. Of this sum, the average per be they represent the two belligerent kings. S21,328,903—that is to say, about eighty of Peace, watered by the tears which phildecides the question of battle; for the two crews feel no personal animosity. And now what a terrible scene presents it. self. The conflict commences and the an- even when we have no wars-for example, ners of the earth-that all nations may engel of death presides over it. The decks from 1830 to 1836-seventy seven per cent. joy its refreshing shade, and eat of its whole are deluged with blood. The dead and dy of governmental expenditures was required some fruits. with fearful ferocity. The work of destruc. adjust the details of a tariff bill. About tion having gone sufficiently far to appeare five or six millions a year would support the About twenty five years ago, when the

Who, alone, has the right to take it? the subject, the distinguished Robert Hall, of about 300 miles. All mechanical arts, Life is a great, a precious gift. No man has a in his Sermon on war, makes the following all liberal professions, the occupations of anless religious duty calls for striking observations: "War reverses, with commerce, and of politics, are successfully such exposure. None should sacrifice it except to respect to its objects, all the rules of moral-What does it do but produce contempt for life? are incorporated. Whatever renders hu-"Now, whatever creates a contemptious ever engages love or confidence, is sacrification around them; at least 15,000 natives have disregard of life must be criminal, because ced at its shrine." This is a sad discription already become subject to their influence, it utterly disqualifies for the performance of of war, but it is true. What virtue does it the great duty of life-preparation for fu- cherish and promote? Can its advocates civilized costume and habits, and are ardentturity—and because it conflicts with the mention a solitary one? Is the world bet-Creator's benevolent purpose in inspiring the soul with the love of existence. And does not war produce this contempt of life?

The question is not whether the operations of war sometimes effect incidental and colelement in the character of a good soldier? lateral good, but whether its legitimate tenand does it not induce exposure to the most dency is to improve the moral condition of tive sessions, have already assumed the de-

weltering in their blood-far from homefar from kindred-far from friends-far from merous as the corpses that lie in heaps on it be wrong in an individual to rob a neighbor, it nation to injure another nation. It follows, to believed that in an overwhelming major shall we say of the loss of the soul? mate influence, it would remove all the we attempt to describe the magnitude of the strangers. If it be mean in the one to neglect a friend, it never can be magnanimous in the other is sinful, because it is at irreconcilable variance with Christianity." loss? But language was not invented for this purpose. Shall we aim to calculate the loss? If we bankrupt the science of numbers, we shall only have taken the insanguined field!" It may well claim a preeminent instrumentality in the ruin of immortal spirits. It induces habits hostile to request, what is it that wholesale regarded that strongly. Quoting Judge Jar's admirable ligion, hardens the heart, stupefies the conscience, and leaves its wretched victims to "But it may be thought that the Govern- die unprepared. But we turn away from "Retaliatory measures are resolved on- ment of the United States expends but little this scene of desolation, misery, and death; in all probability letters of marque and re. in the cause of war. Let us see: Accord- and in averting our mental vision, we in prisal are issued-and old ocean becomes ing to the American Almanac for 1845, quire-and would to heaven the inquiry the arena of a contest to be protracted for the average expenditures of the government might agitate the world like an earthquakemonths, perhaps for years. See those two for the six years ending with 1810, exclu- is not war sinful? Has not the proposition vessels as they sail majestically on the bo. sive of payments on account of debt, were announced in the beginning of this article

Address of John A. McClung, Fog.

the blood-thirstiness of a demon, one party government. It is rather a humiliating fact, free blacks began to press heavily upon surrenders, and the weapons of death are that the United States pay such a per cent. Delaware and Maryland, and when the rolls above them its anthem peal which will be prolonged till hushed into silence by the clangor of the resurrection trumpet. It

with Christianity, appears, from the fact. Incidence with the control of the cont siness of life could not be carried on anoth-er day, but for a fixed and universal belief which will render the communication be-Democratic institutions maintained upon a great scale. France attempted it with a population of 25,000,000, and the world has scarcely yet recovered from the shock of her example. England, Hayti, Mexico, all have failed in a like attempt, because their first attempt was on too large a scale, and from the want of previous and gradual pre
The earth has yet seen no other example of the christian and civilized world. If that shall in its forward movement of the last hundred years, if it shall retrace all the steps which it has taken, if slavery shall again cover New England, Jamaica, and have failed in a like attempt, because their first attempt was on too large a scale, and from the want of previous and gradual pre
The earth has yet seen no other example of the slave that it is forward movement of the last hundred years, if it shall retrace all the steps which it has taken, if slavery shall again cover New England, Jamaica, and the long bondage of the deadly rice swamp. Who will not rejoice if such shall finally be the result? Who would not wish in his day and generation to confirm the want of previous and gradual pre
The christian and civilization, wealth and renown, life and immortality, shall be bestowed up on their country, by the Anglo-Saxon, in return for the dark atrocity of the slave trade, and the long bondage of the deadly rice swamp. Who will not rejoice if such shall finally be the result? Who would not wish in his day and generation to confirm the want of previous and gradual pre-About twenty-five years ago, when the blood-functioness of a demon, one party such a per cent. It is rather a humilitating fact, the blood functioness of a demon, one party such a per cent. It is rather a humilitating fact, the blood functioness of a demon, one party such a per cent. It is rather a humilitating fact, the blood functioness of a demon, one party such a per cent. It is rather a humilitating fact, the blood functioness of a demon, one party such a per cent. It is rather a humilitating fact, the blood functioness of death are laid specified material, slowly and gradually incommitted to a water grade material, slowly and gradually incommitted in the titute destination of the blow state, and as the start water in the starts and in to be adverted in the start water i may be that a hundred similar naval engagements occur, every one resulting in constant, but feeble flow of population to sequences as much to be deprecated as those described. And why? Wherefore is the face of the deep discolored with human blood? To gratify the feelings, the revengeful feelings of a worm of the dust, who, by the accident of his birth, is seated on a reversed or accident of his birth, is seated or accident of his birth, is seated on a reversed or accident of his birth, is seated or accident of his birth, is seated or accident of his birth, is seated or accident of his birth, is accident of the time to the present, there is a the time to the population to the colony, commensurate with the small had been hurled upon them at once. It reduces the thick the thick the the child now living may well hope to with the child now living may well hope to with the child now living may well hope to with the child now living may had been hurled upon them at once. It reduces the child upon them at once. It reduces the child now li throne, and who thinks that because a crown adorns his brow, nothing should be done in opposition to his arbitrary wishes."

But war is sinful continues the Reverend Divine, because it involves disregard of life. Who alone has the right totake it.

But war is sinful continues the Reverend Divine, because it involves disregard of life. Who alone has the right totake it.

But war is sinful continues the Reverend Divine, because it involves disregard of life. Who alone has the right totake it.

But war is sinful continues the Reverend Divine, because it involves disregard of life. Who alone has the right totake it.

But war is sinful continues the Reverend Divine, because it involves disregard of life. Who alone has the right totake it.

But war is sinful continues the Reverend Divine, because it involves disregard of life. Who alone has the right totake it.

But war is sinful continues the Reverend Divine, because it involves disregard of life. Who alone has the right totake it.

But war is sinful continues the Reverend Divine, because it involves disregard of life. Who alone has the right totake it.

But war is sinful continues the Reverend Divine, because it involves disregard of life. Who alone has the right totake it.

But war is sinful continues the Reverend Divine, because it involves disregard of life. Who alone has the right totake it.

But war is sinful continues the Reverend Divine, and have now hone tribes; they have, by peaceable purchases the notion of second causes with the option of second causes with the option of second causes with the option of second causes with the native dispensed with, and that time will cease to be an element in the advancement of hut man affairs, may regret that the operation of second causes with the native dispensed with, and that time will cease to be an element in the advancement of hut man affairs, may regret that the operation of second causes with the native tribes; they have, by peaceable purchases the inext time with the native times, and their ports are crowded w God. Life is man's probationary state, and he may not, dare not abridge it, if he would live happily hereafter, or here. But what is war but a reckless, wanton risk, and sacrifice of life?

What does it do but produce contempt for life?

What does it do but produce contempt for life?

What does it do but produce contempt for life?

They are a carried on by the negro race. They are a dy own seven merchant vessels, and their dy own seven merchan imminent perils? Marshal Ney's bravery made him occupy the most dangerous positions in a hundred of Napoleon's battles; and their bravery made Murat and his cave the more described in running to the more familiar we become with this history, the more familiar we become with the iron manual regularity marked the infant settlements of the Anglo Saxon race. The Petty Kings of barbarous tribes, for at least 200 miles in the mighty mass crumbled in running to the mighty mass crumbled in running to the most familiar with the iron manual regularity marked the infant settlements of the Anglo Saxon race. The Petty Kings of barbarous tribes, for at least 200 miles in the mighty mass crumbled in running to the most familiar with the iron manual regularity marked the infant settlements of the most familiar with the iron manual regularity marked the infant settlements of the most familiar with the iron manual regularity marked the infant settlements of the most familiar with the iron manual regularity marked the infant settlements of the most familiar with the iron manual regularity marked the infant settlements of the most familiar with the iron manual regularity marked the infant settlements of the most familiar with the iron manual regularity marked the infant settlements of the most familiar with the iron manual regularity marked the infant settlements of the most familiar with the iron manual regularity mark and their bravey made Murat and his cases, when the military sense of the troops of nations. No man can be there is a po tempore abandonment of the drawn, in the military sense of the word, when the military sense of the word, when the military sense of the word of the

in the constancy of the rule. Democratic tween the free blacks of America and Libeinstitutions are of all others the most diffi- ria, easy and familiar. There can be no slavery, power and weakness, enlightened cult to maintain, and no nation has ever doubt that Liberia will, with every year, be-yet successfully maintained them, save by a come more able to bear the increased emiong previous training, upon a small scale gration, which must soon pour in upon her, sed through the extremes of freedom and re at first, and gradually enlarging its bounds, just as America is now able to sustain an nown, slavery and disgrace. Power and as by practice it becomes more skillful in annual influx of nearly 300,000 ignorant civilization seem thus far to have travelled the art of governing. Such was the growth of the American Republic. The nucleus of American greatness, the embryo of that of American greatness, the embryo of that comment.

As religious oppression in the old world colossal power, whose shadow is thrown

As religious oppression in the old world been deserted, and the darkness of the middarkly over the future of the old world, was caused a constant stream of emigration to the little Pilgrim Church, which the May- the infant colonies of New England—as dle ages was cheered by the science, the flower bore over the wintry ocean, and left that emigration has slowly increased during civilization, and the renown of her Saracen to the mercy of Heaven, upon the cold and the last two hundred years, until now, it has Caliphs. Almost every other race has had should be brought in to prevent the just indig rocky shore of Plymouth. The stern mo- swelled to a toaring flood which threatens its day of light, however deep the darkness nation of our people from wreaking their venrality, the mature, yet ardent taste for reli- to overwhelm us so the uneasy and de. which has followed. But the lot of the negious freedom, was the solid foundation, up- graded condition of the free blacks in this gro has as yet been an unmingled heritage on which, slowly and gradually, a vast superstructure has been raised. It was easy for a single Christian Church to establish and maintain a Republic, while a million of the free blacks in this country, contrasted with the brilliant prosecution of woe. That beautiful system of compensation which pervades the work of the Creators and maintain a Republic, while a million of the free blacks in this country, contrasted with the brilliant prosecution of woe. That beautiful system of compensation which pervades the work of the Creators and maintain a Republic, while a million of the free blacks in this country. of men in the same situation, without pre-the continued and increasing operation of and compensated in some other way, is fine-vious experience, would have been lost in that great movement which I have endeav. It had hoped by illustrated by Paley, and is too familiar vogager members who have come into this body he Babel and Anarchy of their own num- ored to illustrate, will cause the tide of emi- to be dwelt upon by me. And if the Afribers. The accession to their number was gration to set towards the African shore, at can negro is not the only one of His creaslow and gradual, composed chiefly of the same grave and sober material, and an hundred and fifty years of experience in the experience in ercise of Democratic institutions, leaning surely destined to continue in existence, and compensation would arrive. What a splen-anything be referred to the Committee on the partially for support upon the British crown, to grow in power. The root and foundation of the rule will be given, if Judiciary, it will be to make penal enactments to prove these attractions of the rule will be given, if Judiciary it will be to make penal enactments. was necessary, before the infant Republic tion of the whole, the life and soul of the the negro race shall finally be exalted by temps on our own rivers—these wholesale capwas ready to walk forth in the world alone! mighty movement, is the public opinion of the same hand which laid them low. If the same hand which laid them low. If the christian and civilized world. If that arts and civilization, wealth and renown, are single grape. Delay is dangerous and we must

from the want of previous and gradual pre-and the hope of African civilization is vain. baration. Liberia, beginning like New But if the march of public opinion is on-but if the march of public opinion is on-

done by mobs.

Mr. HALE.—I wish to make a single remark, rican race, will not be discouraged by a circumstance, which he regards as a happy omen of future grandeur and renown. All that is great, and permanent, and salutary on earth, is slow in its development. The bird, the insect, the flower, that rushes ear-bird, the insect, the flower, that rushes ear-bird, the insect, the flower, that rushes ear-bird, the bird, the insect, the flower, that rushes ear-bird, the bustle and activity of a young displays the bustle and activity of a young other States of the Union. The necessity for other States of the Union. The necessity for other States of the Union. bird, the insect, the flower, that rushes earliest to naturity, is ever the first to perish and decay. Of all the animals, which in habit our earth, the infancy of MAN is the longest, the most helpless, and the most painful, yet he alone, of all the busy throng, is destined to triumph over death, and survive even the wreck of the planet he inhabits. Of all the pageants which have dazzled the eyes of the earth, the Empire of Napoleon was the most splendid and glorious. Like the enchanted palace of the Arabian tale, it sprung up to maturity in a single night, and so massive were its proportions, so gigantic seened its strength, that the profound and far reaching sagacity of even Pitt and McIntosh, were at fault, and predicted for it a duration, commensurate with the iron materials of the strength confirmed by the profouce of her tropical climate. Let the mighty mass crumbled in ruins, and in less than twelve months, scarce a wreck removed the content of the world more proposal to the earth of the world more proposal to the earth of the world more proposal to the earth of the whole united States, and the recommendation of the whole united states of the Union. The accessity for the blue with the proof on a mation? Let time still be apparent to the severy member of the body. Within the process in the life of a nation? Let time still be apparent to the severy member of the body. Within the process in the life of a nation? Let time still be apparent to the severy member of the body. Within the process in the life of a nation? Let time still be apparent to the severy members the passage of the blue will be apparent to the severy members with the republic until be apparent to the severy members with the result of the whole united States of the Union. The security of the

when the mentages are should be a should b

has been the slave of barbarism, and as bar-barous as her oppressors. Italy has been have at last come to believe, that the alternately the seat of both freedom and sibility or feeling upon this subject. I know to years to what all this is tending. When this Union and our institutions, and that is, this very slave question, for I choose to speak of it crimes or those who contribute to them without indignation. I cannot but trust that I do not

I have for so many years raised my voice and this subject, that I have been considered almos

the suggestion.
Mr. Calhoun.—I would greatly prefer to m

the motion directly and reject it.

Mr. Wssrcorr.—I have no objection to that, that object. In answer to the suggestion of the

By-Play. Looking over an exciting account of the Fo eign news, we came across this paragraph: "The society of Friends ever active in benev nce, have started a new enterprise. They have ken several hundred acres of land in the county of Mayo, (Ireland) for the purpose of cultiva tion. Large numbers of the Peasantry are now

ng for oats and potato sowing." How like them! No show, no professions, n noise, they hear of distress: they see it: they go Of Massachusetts - - \$43,518,051 right to work to remove it. They do not say to the peasantry, "we want your votes-we are Virginia your patrons-we see you are all starving," but Maryland they buy the land, and then announce, "we want laborers, whoever will work, we will pay them for doing it."

This is benevolence. It is true philanthropy And God bless the Friends for setting the world, in so quiet and modest a way, such noble exam-

Hard Run.

A correspondent from Glasgow writes us "In the 44th No. of the Examiner you copy the ent at Lexington, "I am," he declares,

ferring to Europe, to despotism there, and spoke as he thought. For these thoughts-for what our towards free discussion-could do nothing more than chronicle their own views, or if they inserted others' views, they would have to head each of them with this, or a similar caution-"this is Darwin, flitting 'o'er fen and lake and bog,' unwritten by Mr. Blowhard, we are not responsi ble for it." "Mr. Darby Jones wrote this." "John Smith writes this, &c. &c." Sober thought will assure any man that such a condition of things is out of the question. Besides neither we, nor our correspondent, referred in what was said to home matters.

Glasgow! Once for all, let us say, what we have terests? Nay, is it not a matter for investigaand will seek no reform except through the law. We eschew violence of any and every kind-not alone that which may spring from physical be made? Pardon the plainness and the free force, but even that which breeds hate, discord, anger. 'We would not this hour hurt the inter ests, or harm the well-being, of one human soul, er ineffectual inquiries and exertions to assert and we would oppose emancipation if the act your rights and to promote your welfare. were to lead to violence. We are peace men. We mean by this what the words literally im- pealed to on the same grounds? What one can port, and all that they import. According to our say, "we are well enough off, we want no change, Nor is England convulsed now because liberty the following account of it. view, God in his new revelation through Christ, we will hear of none." intended that man should harm his brot er, and to God alone belongs the right of taking the life which he gave. Let no foe, then, ever charge upon us that we seek directly, or indirectly, to encourage in others, a resort to vio-

Now as to the fact, whether emancipation can be effected without violence? In our belief i never can be done by it. In Kentucky, certainly, would be mad enough to dream of adopting it, lignity of Foore, the calm dignity of Mangum, and if one so mad were found, he could effect the chivalric courtesy of CRITTENDEN, and the nothing. The concentrated and indignant frown clear discrimination and statesman-like justness of an united public opinion would crush him in- of view of John Davis are strikingly developed stantly into the earth, the moment he should act, in this spirit, on this subject. No! no! We the strong feelings which interest, babit, educaturb the peace of the community, or injure the rights of a single citizen.

The Lesson-Learn it.

The Farmers' Library, decidedly one of the best works of the kind in the world, institutes a comparison between Maryland and Virginia, on the one hand, and Massachusetts and Rhode Island on the other, which ought to be rend by

We wish we had room for the whole of it. We have not, and must, therefore, content ourselves with a very brief quotation from a por-

Massachuset ted have i					
ufactures,	-	-	-	-	\$ 4,865,20
In Cotton,					24,740,09
Total,	Manul		. W.		\$29,605,29

more than Maryland and Virginia, \$26,832,838

Massachusetts and Rhode Island

In the East, they consume at home all they can draw out of their land, and return to it, to sustain its fertility, not only the offal and manure of all they make, but they draw immense supplies, to be consumed on their land, from the Maryland and Virginia farmers, who send away everything and consume comparatively nothing; worn out, as they inevitably must. The Maryland and Virginia farmers send their hides out of the State to be tanned; their beef to be eaten; their flour to be eaten; their corn to be eaten; while the Yankee tempts the weaver to come to the wool-grower, the tanner to come where the ployed in factories producing \$52,158,683, to go

the spot. Everything is kept and consumed at Well, land falls in value, population decreases, in the two slave, and rises and increases in the two free, States. See how figures tell the

milk, and butter, and cheese, and fruit-all on

The population of Baltimore in 1830 was 80,625; in 1840 it was 102,313. Deduct that increase from the total increase in the whole to be divided among all the counties, in these ten years, only 1,290, or about 60 to a county; but so far from some of them having increased at all, nine out of twenty have actually retrogaded within the 20 years prior to 1840; and this has happened as well on the Western as on the Eastern shore. Those which have not held their own are: Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne, Somerset and Talbot, (on the Eastern,) and Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's. (on the Western) Frederick fell off probably not in fact, but because Carroll had been detached, and of that county there is in the statement before us (Darby's) no account .-What surprises us is the diminution in Montgomery. How has been lost, there, the example of the Brookses and Staplers, and many oth-

THE EXAMINER er, or have they no capital to bring it into play, and is much lost on bad roads, or otherwise it the work of exchange?

On the Eastern Sho ime above named. 611 2319 Cecil 71 1299 Gross loss Gain Nett loss on the Eastern Shore,

Now is not a state of things exhibited here that imperiously demands the investigation of every landholder? Of course, the annual produce of the manuoyed at the rate of from 8d. to 10d., prepar facturing industry, in 1845, is clearly against

the two slave States. Mark it. 8,640,622 6,212,647

Massachusetts and Rhode Isla Looking at these results, the Editor, a native of Maryland, eloquently asks of his country-

But, farmers of Maryland! as we would re joice to see you going ahead in all that constitutes strength and prosperity, excuse us for ask-A correspondent from Glasgow writes us:

'In the 44th No. of the Examiner you copy the owing extract from a Democratic correspondat Lexington, "I am," he declares, "for noble American, not party spirit; and who, the reform of hoar abuse—the destruction of des. moreover, are educated up to the point of capapotism, of every kind of usurpation, peaceably city equal to such inquiries?-men who have the if possible, without violence if it can be, but self-command to lay aside party feelings and forcibly if they cannot be enjoyed without the boldly follow the line of duty wherever it may shock of arms." The pro-slavery men here, are lead? and above all, IP Will you support them seizing upon this article to prove that emancipation cannot be effected without violence, and steady thickening of population, increase in the that you are for that violence." stant appreciation in the value of your lands, such as might naturally be expected from its locality, its natural fertility, and the ease—comparatively with New England-with which it ored, you behold moneyed men with their capital turning their backs on you, and going away to the Western Frontier for investment, and your population diminishing! Such powerful depressing incubus resting on your nelioration, and paralyzing your Indus-linding one of the squab fiend described sleep oppressed," and there

"On herfair bosom sits the demon and Erect, and balances his bloated shape— Rolls in their marble orbs his Gorgoa eyes And drinks with leathern ears her tender

What is that influence, and how is it to be renoved? And is it not worthy of the con tion of all agricultural societies, and of all good men devoted to the prosperity of the landed in tion, quite as practical and as promising of good results as would be an inquiry for the thousandth time, how much time should be spread on an acre-and how big and fat can a bullock or a hog dom of such questions from one who, in prosper ous as well as adverse times, has ever fou greatest pleasure, all his life, in earnest (howev-

And what Southern State might not be an-

The Debate in the Senate, on Slavery, excites good deal of remark at the North, and the expression of opinion is not couched in the mildest language even from those accustomed to use

The character of the speeches are thus alluded to in the New York Tribune:

"The cool, forbearing intrepidity of HALE,

The portion of the debate which excites most surprise is that in which Mr. Foote figured. We the gist of the matter. Mr. Foole, after being very violent, addressed Mr. Hale as follows:

"I will close by saying that if he really wishor wrote, or quoted a single line, a ularly distinguished in this cause of emancipation, as it is called, let him instead of remaining here in the Senate of the United States, or instead of secreting himself in some dark corner of New Hampshire, where he may possibly escape the just indignation of good men through- it must succeed. The particular plans are not out the republic—let him visit the good State of Mississippi in which I have the honor to reside, and no doubt he will be received with such hosennas and shouts of joy as have rarely marked the reception of any individual in this day and People the following outline. generation. I invite him there, and will tell with a rope around his neck, with the approbation of every virtuous and patriotic citizen, and that if necessary, I should myself assist in the

Mr. Hale, in reply to this language of Senator

Foote, said "He invites me to visit the State of Mississi ppi, and kindly informs me that he would be one of those who would act the assassin, and put an end to my career. He would aid in bringing me to public execution—no, death by a mob. Well, in return for this hospitable invitation, I can only express the desire that he would penetrate o some of the dark corners of New Ha shire, and if he do, I am much mistaken if he would not find that the people in that benighted region would be very happy to listen to his ar the fate which awaits so humble an individur as myself in the State of Mississippi, must con-vince every one of the propriety of the high eulogium which he pronounced upon her the other day, when he spoke of the high position which she occupied among the States of this confeder-acy. But enough of this personal matter.r'

Mr. CALHOUN said: "I take this occasion to say, that I would just as soon argue with a maniac from bedlam, as with the Senator from New Hampshire on this

To which Mr. HALF replied, in these words: "It is an extremely novel mode of terminating a controversy, by charitably throwing the man-tle of maniacal irresponsibility over one's antag-

the North .- That the threats of assassination, made by the Senator from Mississippi, were worth ten thousand abolition votes.

Mr. Foor, by permission said: "I can use no other language. I cannot but repeat my conviction, that any man who dares to utter such sentiments as those of the Senator from New Hampshire, and atter any where in the sunny South, will meet death upon the scaffold, and deserves it.

Whereupon Mr. Douglas responded: "I must again congratulate the Senator from

Mr. BUTLER of South Carolina said "I say to gentlemen that the crisis is appro ing—not by any action of the South, but is forced upon us; and if the horrors of a cival war do come, which God forbid—

"Thou cans't not say I did it, Shake not thy gory looks at me.' Such are the spirit and character of portion of this Senatorial debate.

The Poet-Not the Peer.

VICTOR HUGO was seen during the insuonary movements in Paris by the crowd. "Down with him," was the cry, "he is a Peer of France."

"No," was the answer, "but he is a Poet!" And that saved him! As an aristocrat of Paris ers, exemplars of intelligent industry and saga- he would have been trampled upon. As a Poet, cious management! Have they no water pow- he was revered.

Noble Daring of a Negro Stave.

During a late freshet in the waters of Boone farmers, who is a large slaveholder, and respect or the uprising of new statesmen, are out of the justice, &c. The Diet voted an address to the land one of his flat boats, in a rapid current, Kings, and thechange of nations from despotic two days." became entangled in the check line, and finding to constitutional rule, and have not room that he would be pulled overboard, chose to jump enough even for these grand marvels. The Still in Silesia order was preserved. into the water, trusting to his skill in swim- mere perusal of events, says one, is like walkming; but became strangled and sank twice or ing through a city in the midst of an earthquake thrice; the last time he did not rise, but came so Say rather, that humanity is at last awake, and,

Although there were a number of white men on board, none had the courage to assist him. and he would have perished, but for the timely aid of a faithful slave on the boat. This slave, (against the advice of the white men present) threw off his heavy clothing, plunged into the angry waters, and, for a while, breasted the trong current. He tried to get hold of his master, (who was stationary, having perhaps caught in a root under water,) but finding that he could not, he swam to the bank, and ran up above, again threw himself into the stream, and soon rescued his master from a watery grave.

This master, a Kentuckian, feels as a nob nearted son of this land would be expected to feel, deeply grateful to his slave, and says, "he will secure to him his freedom." So he ought. Such acts of courage and love, ought to be rewarded-and will doubtless be admired, wherev-

Sir John Franklin.

Sir John Richardson, we see by the Buffalo papers, has reached that city, where he is to be joined by Dr. Rev and about twenty men from Montreal, who together will set out for Hud- anty of all the rights which man should enjoy. son's Bay, via. Detroit and the Sault St. Marie, in the prosecution of their voyage of Exploraing Expedition-whose long absence in the Arctic Seas, as we have before stated, has induced the British Government to fit out the its whereabouts, and to afford it that assistance of. Sir John Franklin set out on this last voyage of Discovery in the year 1844. Favorable accounts of his progress were received from time to time after his departure, but for two or he finds 'some lone 'wildered maid with three years back nothing has been heard from nim, and his fate has excited deep solicitude not only in Great Britain but in this country. Were it not that there is too much reason to apprehend that the distinguished navigator and his companions have fallen victims to the perils of the Polar seas, the very liberal reward his lady offers for intelligence respecting them, might well stimulate the exertions of some venturers at their command.

What Is Domanded.

We ask, naturally, what all these revoluti Europe mean, and, if we desire wisely to an swer the question, we must understand what the thy with France and Freedom. The news from people themselves demand.

France is not struggling for political freedom of speech is denied any one. That is as free which has upheaved them.

of their action, look seemingly to political action lowing letter to the London Times will give some alone. Their creed is summed up in six points. 1. Universal suffrage.

2. Vote by ballot. 3. No property qualification.

4. Annual Parliaments. 5. Payment of members. 6. Equal Electoral Districts.

But though they avow, and act upon this cree we give their social platform in another column es glory, and to be regarded as the great liber-ator of the blacks—if he wishes to be participated is it made light of there or elsewhere. Even in England, where in times gone by, such efforts excited a smile, or elicited satire, the very best minds, and the leading presses, greet the effort as

> "The Government is to take posses its own account, of all establishments about to dykes and canals, and it was thought the Aus- into an inefficient legislator, your friend the old suspend work, the present proprietors preserving trians would lose their artillery, even if the bonds, bearing interest, secured on the establish sons employed in these establishments are to be put on a new footing. The work-people w the share to which labor is entitled in the profit "The share being determined, the collective wages will be distributed among the workmen adjvidually, by the Council of tranailleurs, ac cording to proportions open to discussion, bu to be in equal parts. The produce, after dedi for the sinking fund of the capital belonging the proprietor with whom the State made th quarter for the formation of a reserve Besides this, M. Louis Blanc declared that it will be necessary to unite workshops worshops of different branches of ind

gards the quality and the lowest possible price of In Prussia, too, the same question is mooted March the 26th, a meeting of the laborers of Ber. lin, twenty thousand strong, was held. Not the slightest disturbance, says the account, or ever uproar occurred. Some of the speeches were miracles of eloquence, coming from men dressed trouble him. Yet it will be carried out. in their Sunday suits, but who, it was evident ty-seven persons, of all classes, addressed the men. Nevertheless the meeting was most digni fied, and affords another example of the creditahas entirely changed; formerly it was none of

try, but placed in the same condition; and

guarantee the interests of the consumer, as re

pressing the following desires: "1. Construction of a Labor Ministry of em-

stitutes the preliminary school for nations "3. Education and instruction of the childre at the expense of the State.

"2. Decrease of the standing army, which

"4, House of Reception for old and

working men.
"5. Cheap Government."

These five different resolutions present a grea contrast. Economy and Cheap Government are the objects of the second and fifth; another Ministerial Bureau, State Education, and State Charitable Institutions, are the objects of the other three. Two for economy and decrease in the expenditures, and three for an increase. But we can only glance at this subject to-day Hereafter, when more fully informed, we may present it in detail.

The news from Europe is startling enough near the surface, that his uplifted hand could be if disturbed too soon, or if too eager to enjoy her rights, she treats old abuses roughly, as she reads them under foot, or discards those who oppressed her with heated indignation, as she comsup in our day, full of the brightest promise for the race. Let us bate no jot of heart or hope. The hand of God is in all these wild tria will have to let her go. European changes, and He will work out a new and happier time for man.

The Result. Let us sum up the results of the Europea mmotion, that we may see where we are. That France politically and socially is a de-

mants of aristocracy. That GERMANY is fired by a republican spirit, and will form, with all her various divisions, arge and smell, a Federative Empire.

mocracy, having abolished royalty and the last

That Italy is free, and will unite under a con mon name, and common flag, if not under a united and common rule.

That Austria is shorn of her power, and Ba-VARIA, TYROE, &c., will be free. That everywhere, out of Russia, the cry is

for liberty, constitutional freedom, a full guar-Questions.

This extraordinary, but glorious condi affairs in Europe, involves important questions solve. Can Charles Albert, of Sardinia, unite deputy for every 50,000 inhabitants. Italy? Will the King of Prussia be able to lead present Expedition in the hope of discovering Germany? What will Nicholas do? We have all along believed that the Monarchs of Europe and relief which it now no doubt stands in need | would have enough to employ them at home. and that thus a general war would be avoided. But they are shrewd. If home reforms are to be put off by war, and they can bring it on, we He talks against insurrection and anarchyshall hear of it soon. Just now Charles Albert has thrown down the gauntlet to Austria; and the King of Prussia promises to sustain the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig against Denmark. That will be enough. France will allow no despoilation of Italy on one side; Germany none on the other. But if the Czar, Nicholas of Russia, should move an armed force, and threaten Prusssia, all these minor quarrels, we think, will be settled, and common cause be made against him, by Europe. Then will come a good strong vessel and a hardy company of ad- the great fight between Absolutism and Liberty. We shall hope, however, that the general peace will not be disturbed, and that a constitutional and social liberty will be enjoyed by all.

The Beligious Feeling. Italy is full of fervor. She is in full sympa Lombardy stirred her namost heart. At Rome the te Deum was sung, and a procession had, in nerely. That she had to a very great extent. honor of the events in North Italy. We copy

· Austrian Lombardy.

all is as to the rights of labor, and the duties of they committed the greatest excesses. Men were found tied to trees with their feet burnt; women were cut to pieces, or violated. Of their cruel-True, in England, the Chartists, in one phase ty and its extent, its hornd barbanity, the fol-

"I have heard says the correspondent of the Times, so many instances of the cruelties of the Croats, that at one moment I believed the whole was an exaggeration got up to throw discredit or the Austrian army; but after careful inquiries l have much reason to believe that the statements are in many instances too true, and that thes barbarians indulged all their licentious habits in the posts which they occupied distant from the Chateau, where Radetski, who might have controlled them, was Women were violated, men houses set fire to. A poor child was nailed to the door of a house where the enibly disfigured, were exposed. The hand of a pocket of a prisoner, and limbs of women, separated from their bodies, which had been burnt or

buried, were discovered near the gates." Austrian Defent.

But the Austrians were defeated. Radetski retreated, levying contributions at Lodi, but leaving that place, he was forming his line of oprations on the Adige. Meantime the peasantry in the plains of the Milanese had opened their troops could be forced on. It was supposed that Radetski' could command 50,000 soldiers.

The Pursuit. Charles Albert on the 26th April gave pursuit o the Austrians. On the Chiesa, Gen. Bes met have their joke. At one of their violent Demoand defeated 4,000 of them, gaining a brilliant cratic meetings a man exclaimed, 'The Repubans would be driven from Italy speedily.

Rising in Verona. On the 22nd of March, this city spoke for The Viceroy's fate was uncertain. His palace and proclamation made, that if one gun were fired, he and his family should be consumed. Vicercy was arrested.

An old Republic made agai Venice has proclaimed! In the "sea Cybele Republic exists. Friday 17th, the work was the populace; in the evening, a national guard was formed, and the Italian Cockade adopted. On the 23d, a Provisional Government was es-

Savov, on the 2d ult., declared herself a Republic. She desires to be annexed to France. What will CHARLES ALBERT say? This may

The King of Naples has given up Sicily, and is afraid of his own people. The people have every thing their own way. He dismissed his ministry at their command; next they will dis- be miss him against his wish.

On the 1st of April, the King of Prussia ac knowledged that he reigned but did not rule .bie and honorable manner in which the lower He, on that day, and from it, agreed to refer all bie and honorable manner in which the lower orders of Berlin can behave. Their character petitions relating to constitutional affairs to his litaly, and I repeat it in reference to every native orders of Berlin can behave, and I repeat it in reference to every native orders of Berlin can behave, and I repeat it in reference to every native orders of Berlin can behave, and I repeat it in reference to every native orders of Berlin can behave, and I repeat it in reference to every native orders of Berlin can behave, and I repeat it in reference to every native orders of Berlin can behave. ministry! That ministry has declared for free the best. The meeting agreed to resolutions ex institutions! And they say they will take all the responsibility! This is a great step for-

affict were-officers, 132-privates, 575. The Diet had met, and the King, through his ministers had spoken his speech. It is vague in many respects. But it settles several essential matters.-One project of a law provided-"that, in the elections for the forthcoming assembly, to agree upon the Prussian Constitution, every Prussian entitled to a domi cile in the country, who is twenty-four years of age, who has not been deprived of his full civic rights, and who has resided during one year in his district, shall have the right to vote as an elector, provided he does not receive poor-relief from public funds, or does not possess his own household, board, and wages, in a menial capacity. It is further provided that every Prusian entitled to a domicile who has completed his thirtieth year, and has not forfeited the pos session of civic rights, or who does not receive

poor-relief from public means, is eligible as a deputy. There are other projects relating to the County, Mr. Jone H. Pack, one of our wealthy Reflections or remarks, notices of the fall of old, freedom of the press, the free administration of able freighter of tobacco, while attempting to question. We have to record the overthrow of King, in reply to his speech, and adjourned for

Posen and Breslau were much dist

Not Rendy. Austria is for war! She will not give up Italy without a struggle! A new army is to be formed to subdue Lombardy and Venice! "It is too

But Reforms are going on steadily. A responsible ministry had been formed, and pretrikes them down one after another, still she parations are making for a Constitutional Government. The press is free.

HUNGARY is dissatisfied! It may be, that Aus-

The Great Event All Germany is one. On the 29th March, the eputies for the Diet which was to assemble at Frankfort were to be welcomed. A great display was made. A preliminary meeting was held on the 19th. "At the first public meeting of the deputies, on the 31st of March, M. Mitpresidents. The secretaries are Messrs. Bauer (Frankfort-on-the Main), Kierulf (Rostock), extravagance," "French Flummery." JERROLL Blankenhorn (Mullheim), Briegleb (Cobourg), answers this nobly and well. Hear him: and Simon (Breslau.) The meeting declared itself competent to make arrangements for con- of this country to abuse and calumniat vening a constituent assembly, resolved to recognise the duchies of Sleswig and Holstein as ntegral members of the Germanic nation, as to declare frankly and energetically for the reestablishment of Poland. It was decided that in

Quoting Scripture. Russia is quiet. The only move is, an effort nade to expel Frenchmen from St. Petersburgh! Odd this! France drives out foreign workmen -Russia does the same-Absolutism and Democracy herein meet. But the Czar is warlike.

the offspring of France, and says in his procla-Faithful to the example handed down from our ancestors, having first invoked the aid of the omnipotent, we are ready to encounter our en-mies from whatever side they may present themselves, and without sparing our own person we will know how, indissolubly united to our holy will know how, indissolubly united to our holy country, to defend the honor of the Russian name, and the inviolability of our own territory.
We are convinced that every Russian, that every one of our faithful subjects will respond with joy to the call of his Sovereign. Our ancient warcry, 'For our faith, our Sovereign, and our country,' will once again lead us on the path of victory, and then with sentiments of humble gratitude, as now with feelings of holy hope, we will all cry with one voice, 'God is on our side, understand this ye people and submit, for

When the Devil or the Czar quotes scripture, says Douglass Jerrold, for his purpose, there is

The Democracy. The Provisional Government of France in the army. It is a good one. "Let no shade of bit of royal fuller's earth to take out its stains. receive you as the model of the French army! ry on your flags, inscribe thereon with your own hands, the word, discipline-the Republican virtue of the soldier.

This poet is one of the Parisian people's favorites! They wanted him to run as a candidate for the Assembly. He declined. We quote part

"Do not tear me from that solitude in which, collected within myself, I have seemed to you to have acquired the gift of prophecy. I am not one of those who have need to cry aloud in the market-places 'I am a patriot! I am a Republican!' But you may tell me that I ought to show my devotion. Ah, my dear fellow-citizens, do not forget how much arabition may be congotism, I shall leave my whole life to answer. all of these are of it. Let us come to the ideas which I may have en- France is working out a great problem tertained in my retirement for bringing to a good end the great work of democracy, which God has imposed upon France, for the benefit of the other nations, who are her well-beloved sisters. It may again become necessary for you to have forth its earnest cheer in behalf of the Young your courage revived, your hopes reanimated. You would then regret your having stifled under honors the little voice still left to me. Leave me to die as I have lived, and do not transform

The Cities Quiet-Fun.

Paris is quiet. Lyons had been in revolt; but order ruled. All the great cities are well ordered-no violence. The Parisians however will victory. This caused Radetski to retire. But lic will not be sufe till at least 300,000 heads have the Sardinian troops were reinforced every hour fallen.' This proposition was received with of every day, and it was thought that the Austri- loud murmurs, and cries of 'Turn him out!" but at length one of the members rose and said, surface is smooth enough—so smooth that oli-The sentiment is a noble and patriotic one. I garchy sees its own face in it, and imagines a itself. The troops withdrew into the forts. Loud applause followed, and the lock of hair was promptly in the hands of the demander .was blockaded; heaps of fagots put around it; Presently another admirer of patriotism expressed a wish for a portion of the citizen's locks, and hundred's followed. The end of it was that Later accounts deny this, and say that the the ardent democrat, who was so anxious for 300,000 aristocratic heads, was turned out of the meeting without a single hair on his own.

The Iriob. The Irish Deputation addressed the Provisi Government at the Hotel de Ville. Lamartine eceived, and replied to them. He was very decided. "Give us arms wherewith to drive out the Saxon," was the Irish prayer. The poet ruler answered:--

Hest assured, therefore, that you will find it France, under the republic, a response to all the sentiments which you express toward it. To your fellow-citizens that the name of Irel synonymous with the name of liberty, courage defended against privileges—that it is one mon name to every French citizen. Tell ceive them. I have already expressed opinion with reference to Germany, Bel which is involved in internal disposither divided against itself or at

The number of soldiers slain in the Berlin cept to that which contends for justice, for lil cept to that which contends for justice, for liberty, and the happiness of the Irish people. No other part would be acceptable to us in time of peace in the interests and the passions of foreign nations. France is desirous of reserving herself free for the maintenance of the rights of all. We are at peace and we are desirous of remaining on good terms of equality, not with this or that part of Great Britain but with Great Britain entire. We believe this peace to be useful and honorable, not only to Great Britain, and the French Republic, but to the human race. We will not commit an act, we will man race. We will not commit an act, we will not utter a word, we will not breathe an insinution at all at variance with the principles of the ciprocal inviolability of nations, which we have proclaimed, and of which the Continent of Euro

his was not honorable warfare. It was a royalist ropagandism waged with French blood against he Republic. This policy is not yet in spite of all rts, entirely effaced from the memory Great Britain and us, we will never renew Great Britain and us, we will never renew by taking any similar course. We accept with graticude, expressions of friendship from the different nationalities included in the British Empire. We ardently wish that justice may be found and strengthen the friendship of races, that equality may become more and more basis. But while proclaiming with you, with her (England) and with all, the holy dogma of fraternity, we will perform only acts of brotherhood in conformity with our principles and our feeling toward the Irish naour principles and our feeling toward the Irish na ion." (Cries of "Vive la Republique!" "Viv.

We must distrust a little, English accounts of the State of France. They are colored. Nor is termaier was chosen president; Messrs. Dahl- this the worst of it. They are colored to suit mann, Itzstein, Jordan, and Robert Blum, vice- party interests-English interests-a cold, conservative home aristocraty. Property is as safe (Bamberg), Schwarzenberg (Cassel), Wolfgang in Paris as London. Persons feel as secure Muller (Dusseldorf), Georges Varrentrapp Yet the cry is, "French delusion," "French "It is of course the interest of the aristocrac

grudging spirit its noblest efforts for the rede tion of a country—sacrificed by the cupidity of a toval HARPAGON:--even to turn the con also the previnces of East and West Prussia; and al temperament of its people into laughter and contempt. Make the Republic infamous; at all events, make it ridiculous-cries the aristocrac of England; for would it not be a mockerywhich it is easy to ask, but will be difficult to the constituent assembly there should be one fatal mockery of the condition of England, were Government to exist within two hours sail of thi country with no sinecures; no unearmed pen sions; no nominal duties paid for at costlies price; in a word, no selfishness of taxation shirk ing the load from the stronger back to place i apon the weaker; no test of property as a test of political knowledge—a man being permitted to ote by his convictions, and not by his shill In the existence of so monstrous a Government so near to England there is vital danger to the sioners, the sinecurists, and the injustice of a

Even the stoutest sticklers for the good uses of our social and political cond kindled into enthusiasm by the outburst of Frenc liberty. Their better feeling surprised them int admiration and sympathy. They acknowledges the holiness of the cause, and rejoiced at its suc How few have been the shortcon he Provisional Government! With what seren power has LAMARTINE piloted the ship—be it re-membered, still under jury masts—beset by rocks and sands; and we are to look coldly from the safety of the shore; contemptuously, sneering and wherefore? True it is, there is high contempts. aboard; there is great wisdom, noblest purpose: but—but the ship has not the roya standard at the mast-head. Once again, run up that meteoric bit of bunting, and how the craft would sail! Within the past three weeks, all the arguments and all the sneers directed aga nch Republic have this simple inte tion: "You must have a king, though it be King CROCODILE." Many who rejoiced at the igno-minious expulsion of Louis Phillippe as a just punishment of his tyranny and rapacity, now infer that there is a piece of royal blotting-paper at Claremont that even now would drink up the

about to distribute to you! Let your brethren lordship and other of his school tutions. His ship and others of his school do not, or wil not perceive, that France has in a manner cas After having written, in all times, the word glo- off a king only that she may imitate England "We want no republic like the French," says a very loyal and very unreflecting John Bull Why, no, JOHN. You may print your boldest thoughts in boldest type; you may dine to you heart's content, and afterwards talk politics from your heart's fullness, when and wheresoever you please—and had Frenchmen been permitted the same Liberty, King Lovis Pullippe, and not King Labour, would at this moment have in-habited the Tuilleries. But France struck for human liberty; and now, Jons, you sneer at the blow: foolishly sneer, forgetful that that blow-however France hetself may suffer from its re-

thought? And more; why not laugh the laugh useful devotion, is that which teaches us to un- of derision at bleeding Italy-free, yet bloed dertake only those things of which we know still-from her baffled tyrant? For if the French ourselves to be capable. To any accusation of Republic be such a miserable jest, truly these and

coil-has struck off the chains of surre

reform is social as well as political. Not a heart that beats for humanity, that does not pray for her success! Not a tongue that will not send Furniture manufactured in Oh

But, after all, 'the great qu But, after all, 'the great question is, will there be a revolution in Great Britain?' Yes, say the press generally. Yes, say many thinking men. Well, we shall not discuss the matter. We think bloodshed will be avoided. But it is evi-They "pooh" this, and reject that-deny the right of petition, of speech-laugh at reforms and seemingly scorn those who ask them .-One of the best of English observers writes:

"It is difficult to describe with accuracy the oneness of emtiment between itself and the people. But the quiet is not that of acquiescence; silence, in this case, is anything but consent. On the contrary, never, perhaps, at any period subsequent to the reform struggle, has there been a more general or settled disapprobation of the authors are unlikely the consented in ion of the system on which the government this country is conducted—never has dissatisfaction verged more closely upon the borders of They feel themselves not merely wronged, but insulted. They are getting less excited and more resolved every day. As hope of progress vanishes, they turn their thoughts, without much horror, to a quarter of the political horizon whence comes the tornado. Every faugh of the House of Commons directs attention afresh to the certainty that they who indulge Kentucky. Could the comparison have been extensive concessions to the popular will. In fact, their temper is just that of men who have been compelled to decide, "This must not, and een compelled to decide, "This must not, and shall not, last," and who, having so determined,

The Chartist meeting it was thought would of nations, bath no treasures for Old Kentuck preed a revolution. Not that alone certainly! The No, and what careth she? She rejoiceth in reat question in England is social, and the main | hog and hominy, and sitteth leisurely and haughpints in dispute, the chief causes of distress tily in the shade, while negroes work. And and suffering, are contained in the following, shall it always be so? Shall she always thus sit taken from the manifesto of the London Trader: muffled in her idle dignity, scorning the voice of "1. The usurpation and possession of land, experience, of prudence, of patriotism, of reason, which being the gift of the Almighty, as the means from which man was to obtain his sub-

for the benefit of the people at large.

"2. The usurpation of political power to make laws that govern the mass, thus unenfranchising and politically degrading the productive chising and politically degrading the productive

"3. The adoption of gold at a fixed price as money and as the medium of exchange.

"4. Competion with home machinery, and the introduction of foreign manufactures, combined with felon and workhouse labor supported by public and parochial funds.

"5. The monopolies and pro-Government maintains and afford yes in State and Church.

6. The cruel and reckless neglect of the Legislature in not making the required arrangements; first, to usefully employ the destitute; and, secondly, to properly educate the ignor-But we forbear speculating either about Ire-

and or England, as the Telegraph despatch in a day or so will tell us all about it.

No. IEE .-- Pacis and reflections for the Con deration of the th

Wealth, population, and intelligence are each ential elements of national power and great ple ever yet occupied a conspicuous place mong the nations of the earth, and we may afely say, that without them no people ave

Now the principal sources of wealth, are manufactures, agriculture and commerce. Neither of these departments of industry can be neglected without detriment to the State. And if is believed that an example cannot be found i the history of the world, of a nation withou manufactures and commerce, that was not in a emi-barbarous State. If the States of this confederacy which have directed their attention exclusively to agriculture are an apparent av ception to the general rule, it is owing to the fact, that they were originally settled by a brave high-minded, and intelligent people, and that ever since, they have been most intimately associated with the manufacturing and commer cial States of the Union. But manufactures and commerce can not flourish where slavery is tolerated. The past history, and the present ndition of these States, establish the truth of this position, beyond a doubt. I propose non to institute a comparison between the manufac tures of Ohio and Kentucky. A like comparson of other free and slave States of the Union would afford still more striking examples of the withering and blighting influence of slaven upon the manufacturing interests of a people The following tables are made out from the Uni ted States Census for 1840: Value of Machinery manufactured

in Ohio, Value of Machinery manufactured in Kentucky, 46,074 Difference in favor of Ohio \$829,657 Hardware, Cutlery, &c., manufac tured in Ohio, \$393,300 Hardware, Cutlery, &c., manufactured in Kentucky, Difference in favor of Ohio. \$370.950 Precious Metals manufactu \$53,125 Precious Metals manufactured in Kentneky, 19,060 Difference in favor of Ohio \$34,065 \$712,697 Difference in favor of Ohio, \$471,778 \$534,511 \$280,293 Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c., made in Kentucky, \$525,748 Medicinal Drugs, Paints, Dyes, &c. of Ohio Medicinal Drugs, Paints, Dies, &c., of Kentucky, Difference in favor of Ohio, \$73,086 Various metals manufactured \$782,901 Kentucky, 164,080 \$618,821 Value of articles manufactured Saw mill, Flouring mills, mills, &c., in Ohio, Same of Ky., 2,437,93 \$6,430,276 \$761,146 273,35

Difference in favor of Ohio,

Value of houses built in Ohio,

\$487,796

•1,039,172

\$2,737,651

\$1,253,500

-\$21,324,004

Difference in favor of Ohio, - -\$10,959,998 Such are the results of a comparison of some brought down to the present time, the contrast would have been still more striking. Ohio has greatly increased her manufactures within the last eight years, while Kentucky has made but calmly wait the opportunity, sure of presenting itself before long, of reading a lesson to oligarchy from the text of holy writ—"Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a of the great fountains whence flow the wealth uld always be held in secred trust ignorance and prejudice, that one ray of light

Total difference in favor of Ohio, \$15,491,455

influential correspondent from Glasgow

"I learn to-day that the Era encountered a nob on the 19th inst. Is it not strange that while the masses in the old world, are declaring The lovers of music will be glad to hear of for universal liberty, (to the great terror of ty-the arrival of the Alleumanians from St. Louis, rants and despots) that our own American Rewhere, as in other places, they have been receive public, at its Capitol, should exhibit such scenes? es of see their card, h oasted liberty!

resting reseven. In perfect composure she aware the summons to depart, and when the angel came she well comed him as a friend, and, placing her hand on his, was gently led to her Father's home.

We cannot but lament her departure, for very dear, was she to all who knew her. Who ever looked upon her beautiful countenance, or histened to the words which her beautiful countenance, or histened to the words which revealed the treasures of her rich and brilliant mind, or revealed the manifestations of her warm, affectionstee revealed the treasures of her rich and brilliant mind, or observed the manifestations of her warm, affectionate

heart, without loving her? Our loss we must feel and deplore; but, thanks to the our loss we impure Christian spirit and the blessing of gural speech that though it was his opinion—
Heaven, our sorrow has naught of darkness or gloom. and it certainly is not minus—that Congress has The eye may be wet with tears, but its glance is turned above. Grateful to the bereaved heart is the thought that ere the words of earthly affection had died upon the ear of our beloved friend she had caught the accents of angel ndy, the assurance of Heaven's weluome to Heaven's

The State of Wiscousin.

Gov. Donge, of the Territory of Wisconsin has just issued his Proclamation declaring that the Constitution lately submitted to the people of that Territory for adoption, preparatory to their assuming the position of a State of the American Union, has been approved by a majority of 10,293 votes out of 22,591 votes cast.

From the New Orleans Delta, of April 22d. Later from Mexico. The British West Indian Mail steamer Avon, a

rived off the North Chandeleur Island, on Thurs day evening, the 20th inst., from Vera Cruz, having left that place on the 16th instant. By this arrival we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 14th, with later proceedings of the Court of Inquity. Below we give a summary of the Mexican news, from the ample files of Mexican papers and correspondence now before us.

As to the ratification of the Treaty, the news by this arrival is not very promising. At last accounts from Queretaro, a quorum had not been formed in Congress. The Monitor, of the 11th, contains a long article condemning the conduct of the members of Congress in delaying the session. Sixteen members were still wanted in the Chamber, and two in the Senate, to constitute a quorum. A correspondent at Queretaro, of the the necessary number will soon be in attendance, and that when Congress once gets together, Herrera will be chosen President, since a majority of the legislatures have expressed themselves in his The news of the ratification of the Treaty had been received in Queretaro, and some person entertained the belief that its modifications would be accepted. On the other hand, we have before us an extract of a letter dated "Mexico, 13th of April." addressed by an English merchant, lone

a resident in the city of Mexico, to his friend, an officer of the Avon, which says:

"There is a dearth of news of any kind. Commissioner Clifford arrived here two days ago. Amongst the Americans the impression is that a treaty will not be made; some of the Deputies, most inclined for peace, swear they will have nothing to do with it, unless the Americans leave force sufficient to support a Government, and think the chances are that they will not come to gether in the stipulated time."
On the same subject, we make the following

extract from an article in the Free American, of We had occasion yesterday to converse with a respectable gentleman who had just arrived from the city of Mexico. He is a Mexican and is in favor of peace, but says that the members of Congress will not vote for the treaty as it now stands;—that he has heard many of them express their opinions on the subject, and that they all seem to agree that they have not the power to cede any portion

of the territory belonging to the republic. Doing this, they think, would be violating the Federal Constitution of Mexico. They would be willing to pay the expenses of They are also willing to abandon their pretensions to the ownership of Texas provided the demarcation of the boundary line be left to commissioners to be appointed by

an abuse of the good faith of the American government We learn from the Monitor that a battle was fought at Sauta Cruz de Rosales, 22 leagues from Chihushua, on the 16th of March, in which, as usual, our troops were victorious. The Monitor says, "the firing commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued until dark at night, when the Americans stormed the place, took 8 pieces of heavy artillery, 6 small pieces of ordnance, and more than 1,000 muskets. The number of killed on either side is not yet known; but the loss of life on both sides was very great. Don Angel Trias, Governor and Commander, and the officers under his command, were taken prisoners at the moment the action ceased."

Commissioner Trist and Gen. Cadwallader left the city of Mexico on the 8th inst. We do not

hear of their arrival at Vera Cruz. Commissioner Clifford had arrived in

It was supposed that the Court of Inquir would adjourn about the 20th. A conducta from Guanajuato had arrived at Mexico, escorded by forty Mexican Dragoons. The emount brought by the conducta is stated to be \$400,000. Another conducta arrived from Puebla, fineral del Monte and El Chico brought 68 bars of

The funeral obsequies of the late Gen. Valen cia were celebrated on the 4th inst., at the con vent of San Francisco.

The house of Muriel and Brothers in the city of

Mexico had been entered in the night by a gang of obbers, who murdered a clerk named Zo Seven of the twelve robbers have been arrested, and among them, we regret to find officers of the

American army.

The Monitor of the 7th, contains a letter from San Luis stating that the Indians to the number of 2,500, are now in a state of revolution, and that their number is still increasing. Several Haciendas, or plantations have been robbed of all the cattle and horses. Some of the planters have been murdered. The letter also states that the capital, San Luis, is the only part of the State where one can remain with security. The session of the Legislature of that State adjourned on the 31st ult., and deprived, by a decree, Don Adame, Governor, and Don Avila, Lt. Governor, of their respective offices. Don Juliano Reyes, their present Governer, received extraordinary powers, to last until the meeting of the next Leislature. The election for a new Governor of the State will take place on the 30th of the pre-sent month. A detachment of eight hundred men, sent to San Luis de la Paez, by the Government of Guanajuato, to assist in protecting the State against the Indians, has retired to Dolores Hidalgo without firing a gun. Gen. Bustamente, to whom the people looked for assistance, has written that he would come, but they have lost all

hopes of getting succor from him.
The Monitor of the 11th says, that the State of Guanajusto followed the example of San Luis, and the ladians are in a state of revolution. The Monitor says that the revolution, which was commenced by about forty individuals, had now mu tered upwards of two thousand partisans.

Bobberies were still frequent on the roads and in the city of Mexico.

Numbers of families who have been obliged to

abandon their homes on account of the insurrection n Yucatan, had arrived in Vera Cruz-some of them entirely destitute. It was proposed to hold a meeting to adopt measures for their relief. The court-martial for the trial of Lieut John Smith, 3d Battalion Louisiana Volunteers, com-

menced sitting on the 13th inst., at Vera Cruz.— We find no report of the proceedings. The charges preferred against Lieut. Smith are, desertion; en-ticing of soldiers to desert; embezzlement of pubhe property; conduct unbecoming an officer and a It is stated that the General Hospital is to be re

moved from Vera Cruz to Jalapa—probably on account of the approaching sickly season.

The French citizens of Vera Cruz were to give a grand banquet on the evening of the 16th, in hon or of the French Revolution. We learn from the Free American that a supper was given by some of the French citizens on the 8th in honor of the Revolution. Several Americans were invited. The French consul was present, and like his country-men, manufested his sympathiy for the liberal principles by which the French people will be gov-

Our Vera Cruz correspondent, "Ulua," says:-The regular mail coaches commenced running between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico on the

15th, and will leave hereafter three times a week.
Three companies of Col. McLellan's regiment of Tennessee volunteers arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th. 113 men of the New York volunteers, under the command of Capt. Torry, arrived at Vera Gruz on the 8th, in the bark Nancy W. Stephens, from New York.

The career of the notorious Father Jarauta has at last been checked. A letter from Queretaro, dated April 2, states that the Father was arrested at Huejutla, by the Prefect Don Cristobal Andrade. The arrest is officially announced in the Tampic

Capt. Connolly, of the mounted La. battalion arrived at Vera Cruz, escorting the mail from Pue-bla, on the 12th inst. Capt. C. met with a great many guerrilleros, but they made no opposition to his march. He also met a Mexican train of eight wagons, the conductors of which reported that the guerrilleros had levied a contribution of \$300

on their merchandise.

Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Ranger, arrived at Vera Craz, on the Col. Hays, the Col. H

on Maiston's Official Reports. Debate on Slavery, &c.

[Continued from First Page.] Mr. Foors .- On the 4th of March, 1836, th

question so suddenly presented to this body Martin Van Buren dared to declare in his inau the power to abolish slavery in the District Columbia, yet he conceived that it could not be done without the most odious and unpardonab breach of faith toward the slave States of the Confederacy, and especially Maryland and Virginia. This declaration, not altogether unex-pected, gave temporary quiet and satisfaction to the South. I had thought, until recently, that there were very few men in the republic claim-ing anything like a prominent standing among

their fellow-citizens who entertained a different opinion from that thus expressed, or who, if entertaining it, would undertake to express ? in the national councils of this republic. But the abolition movement has not been quite so successful as some desired it to be, and now we see plain indications that individuals-for I cannot conscientiously call them gentlemen-asserting themselves to be champions of freedom, have re-solved to carry into execution a scheme—an attempt to remove by any means whatever, all the slaves now within this District, so that those who have been in the habit of retaining slaves in their possession will be discouraged from bringing others here; and that citizens who may here after settle here, will of course, on the principle of obvious pecuniary policy, decline bringing such property with them; and that, then, in this covert and insidious manner, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, may be ac-

The attempt to legislate directly upon this ubject in the national councils is at war with the Constitution, repugnant to all principles of good faith, and in violation of all sentiments of patriotism. With whomsever it or-iginates, this movement, made directly or indirectly, within Congress or out of it, which has been so quietly denounced by my colleague, is simply a nefarious attempt to commit grand lar-ceny upon the owners of slaves in this District. I undertake to say that there is not a man who has given his countenance to this transaction in any shape, who is not capable of committing grand larceny; or, if he happened to be a hero. as such men are not, of perpetrating highway robbery on any of the roads of this Union. He is not a gentleman. He would not be countenanced by any respectable person anywhere. He is amenable to the law. I go farther, and I dare say my sentiments will meet the approbation of many even who do not live in slave Staes, and I maintain that when the arm of the law is too short to reach a criminal, he may be justly punished by a sovereignty not known to lawjustify such acts. I am informed upon evidence on which I rely, that this very movement out of which the bill originates, has been instigated and sanctioned by persons in high stations. It is even rumored, and it is believed by many-1 um sorry for the honor of this body to say sohat a Senator of the United States is concerned in the movement. Certain it is, that a member of another body, not far distant, meeting in

ows plainly that the Mexicans have again made the population which constitutes slavery, as recognized in the South? What is the motive? Is the object to attain popularity? Is it to gain high station? Is it to keep up a local excite-ment in some portions of the North, with the view of obtaining political elevation as the reward of such factious conduct? But I care not for the motives of such acts. I undertake to say which they may have in their power, to protect their property, and prevent it from being taken from them even by stealth or open robbery, shall subject them to be mulcted in heavy pecuniary damages! It amounts then to this, that if, here-after, any occurrence similar to that which has recently disgraced the District should happen, and the good people of the District should as-semble and proceed to the vessel in which their which had become the agent in the netarious transaction, and should then and there dare to use the only means to prevent that vessel from sailing, and their property from being taken away before their eyes, they would be compelled to pay heavy pecuniary damages. It is a bill, then, obviously intended to cover and promy position. Certainly, I feel a great repugnish, then, obviously intended to cover and promy position. it, and as is apparent on the face of the bill, he it, and as is apparent on the face of the bill, he is as guilty as if he had committed highway robbery. I regret that I am obliged to use harsh terms, but they are true. The Senator from ton." South Carolina asserted with great truth, that

the time has come when the South should not only let her voice be heard, but disclose to all her enemies that she not only knows her rights, but 'knowing dare maintain them'-maintain them by all constitutional means-by all legal expedients-if necessary by bloodshed. The that! Senator from New Hampshire, is evidently at-tempting to get up a sort of civil war in the country, and is evidently filled with the spirit of about a result which will end in the spilling human blood. I say to him, however, let him come forward holdly, and take the proper responsibility. Let him say, "Now I am ready to do battle in behalf of the liberties of my friends the blacks, the slaves of the District of Columbia." Let him buckle on his armor; let him unsheath his sword, and at once commence the contest, and I have no doubt he will have a fair opportunity of shedding his blood in this holy cause, on the sa- without extensive countenance and aid from cred soil of the District of Columbia. If he is men of standing in this District, whether memreally in earnest, he is bound, as a conscientious bers of Congress or others?

man, to pursue this course, which cannot be Mr. Hale.—I have no doubt that those per man, to pursue this course, which cannot be persevered in without those awful scenes of sons could not have got away without some aid-bloodshed and desolation long anticipated by It is enough that I have disclaimed all knowlgood men, in every part of the Republic. When, I ask, was it that Southern men ever undertook to invade the quiet and happiness of the North? I hope I may be pardoned in making the suggestion. I do not wish to institute any invidious comparisons. I thank Heaven I have an abiding confidence in the good sense, the virtuous patriotism, and regard for the rights of execution—no, death by a mob. Well, in reproperty, of my Northern brethren; and I be-lieve that there are many of them, of both par-press the desire that he would penetrate into ties, who are perfectly sound on this question, some of the dark corners of New Hampehire, and who will condemn the act of this morning. and if he do I am much mistaken if he would

tutions—to jeopardize that Union which our forefathers established, and waich every pure patriot throughout the country desires shall be perpetuated. Can any man be a patriot who pursues such a course? Is he an ealightened friend of freedom, or even a judicious friend of these with whom he effect which she occupied among the States of this personal matter.

I thiak, if I did not misunderstand the hon-these with whom he effect which she occupied among the States of this personal matter.

The Austria by the Lomba friend of freedom, or even a judicious friend of those with whom he affects to sympathise, who adopts such a course? Who does not know that such men are practically the worst enemies of the slaves? I do not be seech the gentleman to stop; but if he perseveres, he will awaken ludignution every where, and it cannot be that enlightened men, who conscientiously belong to the factions at the North, of which he is underthe factions at the North, of which he is under- word for word, from a law on the statute book,

be received with such shouts of joy as have pecis to an American Senate!

Mr. Hale. - I beg the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments, though I did not exactly anticipate this discussion, yet I do not regret it. Before I proceed farther, as the Hon. Senator from Mississippi hus said that it has been asserted, and he thinks on good authority, that a Senator of the United States connived at this kid-

Dapping of slaves, I ask him if he refers to me.
Mr. Foote.—I did.
Mr. Hale.—I take occasion then to say, that the statement that I have given the slightest countenance to the procedure is entirely with-out the least foundation in truth. I have had nothing to do with the occurrence, directly or indirectly, and I demand of the Hon. Senator to state the ground upon which he has made the

Mr. Foors. — It has been stated to me, and i certainly believed it, and believing it I denounced itself did not make the charge directly. My remarks were hypothetical. I am glad to hear the Senator say that he has had no connection with the movement, but whether he had or not, some of his brethren in the great cause in which he was engaged no doubt had much to do with

Mr. HALE .- The sneer of the gentleman does not affect me. I recognize every member of the the Senator or something like that.

any way, and with my present impressions, I from the wrong side of a certain boundary. never shall counsel, advise, or aid in any way, any encreachment upon the constitution in any of its provisions or compromises. If the constitution be not broad enough for the protection the sun, had received the lash so long that we that I claim, I will go without it. I trust that on this subject I have been sufficiently understood. I dony in general and particular, not around property in the District to which we only consivance, but all knowledge of any such

Whilst I am up, let me call the attention of the Senate to the case of a man whom I am proud, here and elsewhere, to call my friend, the Editor of the "National Era." This gentlenan, in a card published in the "National Intel-

ligencer" of this day, declares:
"A rumor having been circulated that the office of the National Era was concerned, directly or indirectly, is the recent attempt of a num-ber of slaves to escape on the schooner Pearl, it is due to the respectable citizens of this place, and to myself, to give a plain, full, unequivocal denial to the report. While determined to yield o right to menace or violence-a concession which no true-hearted American will be ungen-Such proceedings have taken place, and there erous enough to demand—I feel it to be my duare circumstances which not only instigate, but ty to do all I can to remove a serious misapprehension, calculated to provoke unpleasant ex-

down in the first number of his paper, and he rights of property!

The right of speech was sacrificed long ago.

Believing that the extinction of slavery can But now it is to be proclaimed that we cannot and law, and that this is the better way, no syscertain Hall, was yesterday morning engaged in find in us a supporter. We cannot work with nal rights, because gentlemen choose to construe certain reprehensible contrivances, and that but for his abject flight from the place of his infasuch measures as the laws sanction or prohibit, tion. mous intrigues, he would have been justly punare insufficient for the accomplishment of the great object we aim at, we shall frankly say so. step, called up these denunciations, excited all ished-not by the mob-but by high-spirited cit-

instance have I, or any one in my office, so far as my knowledge extends, violated it. I cannot, consistently with my views of what honesty and fair-dealing dictate, to say nothing of sound pol-

not have any good object. What does it declare? It declares that any attempt on the part of the people of this District, though the only means addressed myself to the reason, the conscience, the patriotism and sense of honor of the slave- I will explain. I said no such thing. But I holders, many of them being near relatives and will take the occasion to say that I would just personal friends. Not one of my numerous ex- as soon argue with a maniac from bedlam, as changes in the South, how muchsoever opposed with the Senator from New Hampshire on this to my views, has at any time imputed to me ill- subject. temper or a clandestine policy.
"With this plain exhibition of my course, it is

hardly necessary for me to say that, in the reproperty had been placed, and the Captain of ing, neither myself nor any person connected which had become the agent in the nefarious with me had any share whatever; that the tran-

tect negro-stealing. It is a bill for the encouragement and immunity of robbery. That is its true character, and whatever opinion the gentleman's own self-sufficiency may induce him slavery, or any other subject which an Ameri- to which the Senator has alluded. I have never to entertain of his own conduct on this occa- can citizen may discuss, then will I suffer cheersion. I only tell him now the judgment which fully, in the confident hope that when passion and every honest man will pronounce upon it. If the object of the Senator was as I have described be done to my character. But I will not sup-

> Mr. CALHOUN .- [in his seat]-Does he make any denunciation of the robbery? Mr. HALE .- He had quite enough to do in defending himself, and it was no part of his duty my madness. But, sir, I am not responsible to denounce others. Mr. Calhoun .- [in his seat-I understand

Mr. Hale.—I appeal to the sense of justice of to meet the exigency. The honorable Senator the Senate and ask what justification there can from Florida calls upon me for proof of the nebe for assailing the character and property of a cessity of this legislation, and says that no vioinsurrection and incendiarism. He may bring man who knew no more of this occurrence than lence has been committed in this District. any of its members? I appeal to the Hon. Senator who spoke so eloquently of the high and chivalric ideas of right which are understood in

his section of the country— Mr. Foote.--I ask the Senator—and I beg to remind him that twenty millions of people are listening to his answer-in the circumstances of the case, evidently known to him, does he suppose that this occurrence could have taken place

some of the dark corners of New Hampehire. forbearance. But when, I ask, hus any Southern man, occupying a seat in either House of
Congress, attempted to interfere with any local
interests in the North?

All must see that the course of the Senator has made on this floor of
from New Hampshire is calculated to embroil
the Confederacy—to put in peril our frue institutions—to isonardize that Union which our The South has been forbearing. She has ex-ercised more than complaisance-more than would not be very happy to listen to his argu-

stands that Hay's regiment will shortly be discool. Bonham, Maj. Woods, Lieuts, Wilcox and One or two other officers, arrived at health of the troops at that place was considered red from sore or swelled throats.

There are now four daily lines by railroad of may be made of the wishes to be particularly distinguished in the Mean and officers of the United States, or instead of secretary him of good men throughout this rejabilic—let him visit the good State of Mississippl in which is about to ask the protection of the law over health of the subject of the

have the honor to reside, and no doubt he will the property of an American citizen, who ap-

rively marked the reception of any individual in this day and generation. I invite him there, and will tell him beforehand, in all honesty, that he could not go ten miles into the interior safeguards of the constitution being thrown before he would grace one of the tallest trees of around property of American citizens, let the the forest, with a rope around his neck, with the approbation of every virtuous and patriotic of your action, let it be proclaimed throughout citizen; and that, if necessary, I should myself the length and breadth of the land, that there is an institution so omnipotent—so almighty—that even the sacred rights of life and property must bow down before it. Do not let it be said that I have introduced this

subject. I have simply asked that the plainest provisions of common law—the clearest dictates of justice—shall be extended and exercised for protection of the property of citizens of this District; and, yet, the honorable Senator from South Carolina is shocked at my temerity. Mr. BUTLER.—Allow me to ask one question with perfect good temper. The Senator is discussing the subject with some feeling; but I ask him whether he would vote for a bill, properly drawn, inflicting punishment on persons inveigling Slaves from the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hale.—Certainly not, and why? Because do not believe that slavery should exist here. Mr. CALHOUN-(in his seat.)-He wishes to arm the robbers, and disarm the people of the

Mr. HALE .- The Hon. Senator is alarmed at my temerity—
Mr. Calhoun—(in his seat.)—I did not use the word, but did not think it worth while to

Mr. Halk.—The Senator did not use the term.
Mr. Calhous.—No. I said it was brazen in human family as a brother. Once for all, I ut-terly deny that either by counsel, by silence, or was strange then that I should introduce a bill by speech, or in any way or manner, I had any knowledge, cognizance, or suspicion of what was done or might be done, until I heard of this struct into an attack upon the South. I ask And I challenge any one who entertains a different opinion to the proof, here, now, and for-ever. I go farther than that. comes seem to think that the South has lost all feeling? ever. I go farther than that.

I never have couselled, advised, or aided in Ah! There is the temerity. The bill com dared not look up? Did he suppose that we dared not ask the protection of the law be thrown

came to legislate? I desire no war upon the institution of slave ry in the sense in which the Senator under-stands the term. I will never be a party to any encroachments upon rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the law—not at all. I wish no war, but a war of reason—of persuasion—of argument; a war that should look to convincing ne understanding, subduing the affections and moving the sympathies of the heart. That is the only war in which I would engage. But it ble, w is said that the time has come—that the crisis mays. has come, and that the South must meet it. In all candor and honesty, then, let me say, that there could not be a better platform on which to meet the question, than that presented by the principles of this bill. There could not be a better occasion than this to appeal to the country. Let the tocsin sound. Let the word go forth. Let the free North be told that her craven Representatives on the floor of the Senate, are not The position which he has taken is thus laid at liberty even to claim the protection of the

e effected in accordance with the constitution even introduce a bill looking to the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and the clearest tem of unconstitutional or illegal measures will principles of justice for the protection of perso-

their rights, thus unjustly assailed.

Why is it that this question is continually agitated in the Senate of the United States—that it is kept here as the subject of perpetual discussion? Is it simply that gentlemen wish to be popular at home? I suppose so. Is it because of their peculiar sympathies for that portion of the popularity of the popularity which contributes on which I had always uniformly section. "The declaration I then made, embodied the principles on which I had always uniformly acted in relation to slavery; and in not a single the constitution are rendered inadequate to the hood, by denying the suppression of any of Gen'l tair-dealing dictate, to say nothing of sound policy, engage, or in any way, directly or indirectly, take part in any movement which would inthe protection of property in this District. And volve the necessity of any strategy or trickery letters, because they feared the real scott. During the debate, the administration was charged with being afraid to trust the House with the above letters, because they feared that in no country, in which the principles of honesty are respected, would such a movement as that now attempted be proposed, or even countenanced for a moment. I feel bound on the countenanced for a moment. I feel bound on the countenanced for a moment. Those who have taken the trouble to read the countenanced for a moment. Those who have taken the trouble to read the countenanced for a moment. The countenanced for a moment to redeem his pledge. Again: I am shocked to hear the honorable Senator from South Carolina the Court of Inquiry. he will have my full co-operation in any meas- that Mexico might learn their contents; yet, at retail sales in bils at 5c; arrived this week 116 hhds. "My paper has been published sixteen months are to prevent kidnapping. I shall expect him the same time, these letters, or their contents, We notice a sale to Cincinnati of 60 bbls Plantation Mo this occasion to say that the bill proposed, could it will testify that I have counselled no meas-

SEVERAL SENATORS --- Order, order.

Mr. CALHOUN .- I do not intend to correct his statements. A man who says that the people of this District have no right in their slaves-and that it is no robbery to take their property from them-is not entitled to be regarded as in possession of his reason. Mr. HALE .- It is an extremely novel mode of

terminating a controversy by charitably throwing the mantle of maniacal irresponsibility over one's antagonist! But the honorable Senator puts words into my mouth which I never used. did not say that the owners had no property in their slaves. I said that the institution exists, but I have not given any opinion upon the point said anything from which the sentiment which he imputes to me could be inferred. It does not ate. Laid over. become me, I know, to measure arms with the henorable Senator from South Carolina, more particularly since he has been so magnanimous as to give notice that he will not condescend to argue with me. But there is more than one man in this country, who has, whether justly or unjustly, long since arrived at the conclusion that, if I am a maniac on the subject of slavery, I am not a monomaniac, for I am not alone in here or elsewhere for the excitement that has followed the introduction of this subject. I intended simply to give notice of a bill calculated don't know what he calls violence.

(Concluded on first Page next week.) Seven days Later from Europe. NEW YORK, April 29, P. M.

The royal steamship America, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool on the 15th inst., arrived here to-day.

The great Chartist meeting which was held in ondon, on the 10th inst., passed off quietly. It order by the Vice President, when an appropriate REV. JOHN G. FEE, General Agent. petition was drawn up and presented to Parliament Rev. Mr. Slicer. y a deputation appointed for that purpose.

still being manufactured in large quantities, and his private character in the highest terms of euthe peasants are constantly engaged in practising logy. at shooting.

Denmark has commenced war against Sleswick marks, when the usual resolutions were adopted, and Holstein, two Duchies belonging to her, each and a committee appointed to make the proper as of which contain some 400,000 souls. They had rangements for the funeral to-morrow. revolted against the King and demanded to be recognised as independent States. A fierce nd The Speaker announced that the first thing in or

On the the 10th inst., there was a frightful riot Madrid was quiet at the latest dates.

The Austrians have been defeated at all points Mr. R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas, pronounced an by the Lombardians. The Poles have established committees through

the Duchy, who have called the people to arms. They have sharpened their scythes, have driven away the Russian soldiers, cut off the mail, torn down the Imperial Eagles, and seized what treasures they could lay their hands on.

land. Lord Russell refused to grant them, and tated the intentions of his government.

Secret . ON SECTION

Berlin, Rome, Palermo, and Milan are tranquil. Russia has promised neutrality provided her pos-

ssions are not attacked. COMMERCIAL.-Provisions are firm. London Co. re S2faS2fc; three cents S1faS1fc. There is a better celing in the Corn market. Flour has advanced one shill g per sack, and six pence per bbl. Meal is 11a12s. per

21a58d; Mobile 31a44d.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, April 26. SENATE. At the usual hour the Senate was called to

Numerous petitions were presented. A resolution to supply the members of the House with copies of Houston's Senate reports

Mr. Badger submitted a resolution instructing he committee on Library to purchase Brown's ortrait of Gen. Taylor, which, on motion, was aid over.

Mr. Hale asked to take up the riot bill. The amendment to the California Claims bill Mr. Benton was adopted by yeas 29, nays 9. Mr. Mason, moved to amend the amendment

substituting a board of commissioners instead of Fremont. A debate sprung up in which Messrs. Benton Inderwood, Niles, Phelps, Crittenden, Allen, Butler, Cass and Badger participated. On motion, the Senate went into executive ses

HOUSE. A message was received from the President com micating the correspondence of Gen. Scott and cretary Marcy.

on, and then adjourned.

The Speaker announced that reports from comittees were in order.

Sundry bills were reported, which were read wice and referred to the Committee of the Whole Mr. Birch, chairman of the Committee on Mili- Hams, and 4c for clear Sides. ary Affairs, reported a bill providing for the reeal of the law giving the President the discretionry power at the terminating of the war, of reaining the old or new generals in the army.

Mr. Houston of Ala. opposed the bill. Messrs, Holmes, Staunton, Burt, and Botts sup rted the bill. Mr. McKay offered an amendment to the bill

which was decided in the negative by yeas and ble, which was decided in the negative by yeas and

On motion the House then adjourned. THURSDAY, April 27. SENATE.

The Senate to-day, ordered 100 copies of Hick 's edition of the constitution of the U.S., to be esented to Mr. Valtmere, in the name of the

Mr. Clayton offored a resolution seeking inform ion about the public armories. The House bill for the transportation of the fo ign mail, was reported with amendments.

Mr. Badger's resolution to purchase the portrait Mr. Brown, of Gen. Taylor, after sundry amendents being adopted, was laid on the table.

The California claims bill was taken up and dis ussed, when, on motion, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE. In the House, the first business in order

Mr. Stephens moved that all the war correspon dence be printed together, and 10,000 copies be

Which motion was adopted, and the House ad-

FRIDAY, April 28,

SENATE. The Senate was called to order by the Vice Pre dent, and proceeded to the consideration of the norning business.

A number of Petitions were presented. The Vice President laid before the Senate a con med under the Florida armed occupation act. A bill for paying the State of Alabama interest

n advances made to the government, was considred and laid over. tion asking the President to inform the Senate whether there were any officers in the service whose names had not been submitted to the Sen-

Mr. Cass moved to take up the California Claim oill, which was agreed to. After the discussion of Mr. Mason's amendmen was rejected, and the bill then passed.

The Senate then went into Executive sesion, during which, Nugent, the reporter of the New York Herald, was ordered to be discharged from custody. The House was engaged altogether in the con

consideration of private bills. SATURDAY, April 29. The Senate was not in session to-day. HOUSE.

In the House to-day a Message from the Presi dent was read concerning Yucatan. [Our correspondent neglected to state the nature of the mes-

age.--Ep.1 Without transacting any further business, ar djournment took place, on account of the illness

of Senator Ashley. MONDAY, May 1. 'At 12 o'clock to-day the Senate was called to

was attended by two hundred thousand persons. A prayer was addressed to the throne of grace by the Major Borland announced in a feeling and appro

Ireland remains quiet, the government having priate manner the death of Hon. Chester Ashley, verawed the revolters for the present. Arms are one of the Senators from Arkansas. He spoke of

HOUSE

when the resolution was declared to be adopted. A message was received from the Senate, an

eulogy on the deceased, and offered a series of resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. White, with a few feeling remarks, when they were adopted. The House thereupon adjourned.

DEATH OF SENATOR ASHLEY.

WASRINGTON, April 29th, P. M. Senator Ashley, of Arkansas, died this afternoon WASHINGTON, May 2

The two houses of Congress to-day were enga ged in attending the funeral of Senator Ashley. The President and cabinet, the officers of the Army and America.

Manufactures in England are very dull.

The Repeal papers are very violent. O'Connel had an interview with Lord John Russell, at which he asken that large concessions be made to lie.

Navy, and a few of the foreign Ministers were present. No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of K

LOUISVILLE;

HAS always for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a full astronomy of the foreign Ministers were present. An appropriate prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, and the funeral sermon by the Rev. Mr. Slicer. The geremonies were of an imposing and solemn character.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS-The market from the time of our las weekly review until Saturday last was of the same dulitenor as heretofore, with but little enquiry for any article. On Saturday, however, there was a considerable demand for Provisions and Bagging and Rope, and we then no-ticed fair sales of these articles on very favorable terms to ticed fair sales of these articles on very favorable terms to purchasers. Since then the market has resumed again its former monotony and we hear of but little doing.— plexy, Paralysis, General Debility, Deficiency of Ner-Prices generally may be regarded as easier than they were a week ago.

The state of European affairs continues in such an un-

settled condition by the complete and almost universal political revolutions that have taken place throughout that continent, that commercial transactions may be regarded as virtually suspended with that country. This operates to the detriment of our frade indirectly, for as the main of the whole body. It attacks by fits, and after a cerchannels of commerce, such as New York, Boston and tain duration goes off, leaving the sufferer in a stupor, New Orleans, are checked in the demand for foreign supplies, so are the more inland ones for the supplies of these body. great outlets of traffic and trade. The Cotton trade with Great Britain, which is of the most vital interest to this afflicted, that the Vegetable Extract is the only remedy country, will also, from this state of affairs, be very much ever discovered that can be relied on for the permanent restricted. England is the great manufacturer of Cotton goods and yarns for Europe, and as these markets are dency is to insanity, madness and death, the most very generally closed, it is evident that the production of very generally closed, it is evident that the production of Cotton goods by the English for sometime to come must be very much decreased if not very generally decreased if not very generally decreased if not very generally decreased in the very much decreased if not very generally decreased in the very generally decr be very much decreased, if not very generally suspended. The weather until Monday night, had continued without any rain, it then rained very hard for several hours, accompanied with hail. The farmers have been quite backward with most of their crops, owing to the want or rain, and several more showers are greatly needed. The river is getting unusually low and boats are unable o carry full freights. There is but a moderate demand

for shipment however and the rates are unchanged. Money matters are unchanged, though the banks are extending their facilities with a meagre hand, thinking no

doubt, that prudence is the better policy. BAGGING & ROPE-The supply of these staples i very good, the amount of stock on hand being 18,500 pie ces and 6,075 coils. We hear of sales through the week of 650 pieces Bagging and 676 coils of Rope in lots at prices ranging from 114a12c for the former and 54a6c for the latter on time. Various light cash sales are made at 116

and oc.

BACON - The market is well supplied, though the r ceipts within the past few days have been rather light. We quote sales of hog-round from wagons at 3c; and sale of Shoulders at 2c; Hams 3c, and Sides \$1 3\(\frac{1}{2}a3\)\(\frac{1}{2}c.\) We hear of sales from store at 21c for shoulders, 31c fo

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.-The sales du ring the first of the week were fair at better prices than can now be obtained. Sales of about 396 bales were made at 5 a6 to fair Tennessee, Alabama, and North Mississippi. Since then light sales have been made at 5a54c for land. I consulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case; they examined him and prescribed stock on hand is 3,125 bales. The rates of sales of cotton yarns to the country are 6, 7, and 8c per dozen for the about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the cent off. The receipts and stock fair.

CATTLE. Superior corn-fed cattle to butchers at \$3a 83 75; inferior \$2 75. We quote sales of fat cattle at \$1 of November last, with my son as far from being cared 25a \$4 30 on foot. COAL .- Pittsburgh coal is retailing at 12a124c per

bushel, delivered. There is a light supply on hand. Pomeroy coal 9a10c. CORDAGE, &c .- Sales of Manilla at 14a15c; bailing twine 10a12c; sacking twine 25a30c. Oiled and tarred ordage, a substitute for Manilla, 16a11c per lb.

FRUITS .- Demand for dried apples and foreign fruits ntinues fair. The supply of apples is quite small. We quote sales of dried apples at 65a70c per bushel. Sales of dried peaches at \$1 25 per bushel; apples at \$1 50a\$3 per barrel; M R raisins \$2 10a\$2 25 per box; Malaga grapes 17c; figs 16c per lb.; Sicily oranges and lemons at \$3a \$350 per box.

prices have declined within the past four days. We quote sales in lots from stores at \$4 40a4 50; retail sales by the single bbl at \$4 75 for Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana flour, and \$5 00 for the best St. Louis. No receipts of wheat from the country. The last sales were at 874c per bushel, which is rather above the market at present. Sales at 30a35c, per bushel. We notice the receipts and sales The correspondence of General Scott, &c., was to-day of 1000 bushels shelled corn at 25c and 1,200 bushels of this article everywhere, and there is no demand ex-

fee at 74c: and various retail sales at 7%c. The receipts lasses at 214c. Sales of Sugar-house Molasses at 3646c. HAY .- Small sales of baled Timothy from stores at \$11 all 50 per ton, retail sales at 60c per 100 lbs.

IRON.—We quote a sale of 60 tons Tennessee pig iron at \$30 per ton. LARD .- We quote sales from wagons at 43a6c for fair lots, inferior 4dc. The market is very dull.

LEAD .- We quote a sale of 8000 lbs at 4c 4 4 10c for bar. FEATHERS .- In demand at 28a30c. CHEESE .- Sales in lots at 74a8; retail sales at 84c;

GUNNY BAGS .- We quote dull at 15a16c. GLASS .- Sales in small lots of 8 by 10 country make at \$3 26a\$3 75 per box; sales of Pittsburgh at \$4a4 50. NAILS .- The supply of Pittsburgh is fair and we quote sales of the assorted numbers at 4, 44, and 44c.

POTATOES.-Light demand. Sales from wagons at 20a25c per bushel, according to quality; sales by the bbi at 75a87åc. PORK .- The Southern market is very dull, and former prices are not maintained. The following sales were on plantation orders: 235 bbls mess at \$8; 300 bbls mess and prime at \$8 for the former and \$6 for the latter; 50

hbls mess at \$75; 70 bbls at \$77; 250 bbls at \$77; 49 bbls M O at \$71; 23 bbls prime at \$57; and a sale of rump Pork at \$54. TOBACCO.-The supply of Tobacco for the past ten

TOBACCO.—The supply of Tobacco for the past ten days has been light, owing to the long continued dry weather which is quite unfavorable to handling and packing it. The receipts and sales for the fortnight past, are as follows: Todd's Warehouse, 188 hhds: firsts \$4.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$5.50, \$5.50, \$5.50, \$5.90, and \$6.50, \$6.50, \$5.50, \$5.50, \$5.50, \$6

WOOL .- Considerable sales in Greese at 14a15c; sales of washed from stores at 22224c.

WHISKY.—The sales of raw at the river were at 16ta 16tc; the bulk of the sales at 16tc; sales from wagons at 16a16tc; sales of rectified from stores at 16a16tc.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. Philadelphia

THE ALLEGHANIANS,

ON THEIR WAY FROM NEW ORLEANS TO NEW RESPECTFULLY announce that they will give pos itively but one Concert at the Large Saloon of the

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENTS

Lexington, Ky. nouncing the death of Hon. Chester Ashley, when Mr. R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas, pronounced an eulogy on the deceased, and offered a series of

ISAAC PUGH & CO.,

No. 118, Chesnut Street-PHILADELPHIA Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings as lave always on hand, as large an assortment as any in American & French Paper Hangings Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Wide

Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c.
All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms,
Wholesale and Retail. Country merchants are particularly invited to call. IRA BURDSALL.

HARPS VEGETABLE EXTRACT

cluding the most dreadful of all diseases that ever affect

the human race-

Dector HART would impress it upon the minds of the

cure of this most dreadful of all diseases. As its ten

pronounced Epilepsy incurable. And it has been so considered by many, until this most important of ail discoveries was made by Doctor S. HART, nearly sixteen years since, during which time it has been performing REMARKABLE CURES upon record, and has acquired a reputation which time

aione can efface. Physicians of undoubted skill and ex-

perience, Ministers of various denominations, as well as

brindreds of our eminent citizens all units in recommend-

ing the use of this truly valuable medicine to their pa

ients, charge, and friends who are thus afflicted, as the EPILEPTIC FITS

of this truly wonderful medicine. Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm Secore. Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits twenty-even years and six months—After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousand dowars, returned with his son to this country, in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT

Mr. WM. SECORE's Letter to Dr. Hart --I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicin and nedical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited Eug.

\$6; the average prices in lots for good beeves are about 1 accordingly left England, traveled through Scotland. as when I left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegeta-ble Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years stand-ing, and I can assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone he w

PERFECT HEALTH. business, is entirely restored, with the prospect now be fore him of life, health and usefulness. He is now 28 years of age, and 27 years 6 months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases, but thank God is now enjoying good health. Now, Sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To

inother Remarkable Cure performed by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract.

Doctor HART:-It is with no small degree of gratifica ion that I am enabled to announce to you the co present is sixteen.) she was first attacked dread'il malady called Epileptic Fits; and until she com-menced taking the Extract, she suffered with allacks of taken up.

At 30c at the landing. Barley 45c

Mr. Clingman charged that Lieut. Marcy had

at 30c at the landing. Barley 45c

HEMP.—There is a very general decline in the price

to drive reason from its throne, and render her insane—

Perfect Health.

ble sales of Sugar, and quote good N. O. in hhds at 45045c; Yonkers, Westchester, New York.

O. C. DENSLOW, Youkers, N. Y. Testimony upon Testimony,

> the most eminent physicians in that place Guilford, Ohio, August 17th, 1846. Brother Laborer in the cause of flumanity
>
> Dear Sir—It is with no small degree of nicasure that I Dear Sir—It is with no small degree of obcasure that I am enabled to announce to you the complete triumph of your invaluable medicine in cases of Epilepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has been highly successful in all. Three of the patients, I trust, have been radically cured. The fourth one is rapidly improving, and will, I think, without doubt, recover. I am not in the habit or prescribing or recommending Patent Medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much for the telief of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to recommend it; and I have no hesitation to saying, that as soon as the Faculty are fully acquainted with the real merit of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice, and lend you a helping hand.

a helping hand.
I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely.
(Signed)
To Dr. S. HART, New York.

We would refer to the following persons who hav been cured by using Hart's Vegetable Extract: W. Bennet, afflicted nitte years, 171 Grand street

H. W. Smith, New York Custom House.

S. Kelly, afflicted twenty years. Staten Inland.

Miss E. McKeef, afflicted twenty years, Yorkville.

Miss E. Crane, afflicted twelve years, 112 Hammersly

byterian paper of the West, published in Cincinnati, Advertisements of patent medicines, our readers are aware, have been excluded from our columns for several

years past. Our objections to them are—

1. We are not in favor of keeping secret either moral or physical remedies for "the lile that flesh is heir to." 2. The grossest impositions are often practised on the 2. The grossess impositions are steen in particle on the community by the venders of such medicine.

3. Patients are often induced, by the flattering recommendations of them to drug themselves without discretion, and much to their injury, many times; an evil, by the way, which is common to the use of all active medicines, without professional advice.

On the other hand we have no doubt there are parent

We have High Medical Authoritywe have inserted it. A cure for Epileptic and other fits, which often baille the skill of the best physicians, would bring joy into many an afflicted family. In making This Advertisement

als that have adopted the same general rule.

This valuable medicine (Hart's Vegetable Extract) is for sale by Thomas & Miles, 147 Main street, Cincin The Time is not far Distant

When thousands who are now trembling under the hand of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may prove fatal, will find permanent relief and be resorted to new life by using this celebrated medicine.

147 Main street, between 3d and this streets, Cincinnati.
Ohio, General Agents for the United States.
Gad Chapin, corner of 8th and Market streets, Agent for

EDGAR NEEDHAM,

MAIN STREET NEAR NINTH, LOUISVILLE, KY., DEALER IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN

Of twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use

different numbers. Sales to the city trade are at 5 per physicians, and the most that I received was their opin ion that my son's case was hope'ess, and POSITIVELY INCURABLE

His reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for

83 per keg; currants 13a14c; prunes 25c; almonds 16a say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I here enclose you one hundred dollars, I have no dount 17c; figs 16c per lb.; Sicily oranges and lemons at \$3a but you will think this another and quite a different thing. The debt of gratitude, I still owe you, but please FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The Flour market is dull and accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance. Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed) WILLIAM SECORE.

Physicians pronounced her incarable, and could do nothing more for her. We had almost despaired of a

Should any one feel desirous of seeing her, and of as-certaining the particulars of the case, such wish may be gratified by calling on or addressing a letter to me, post paid, at my residence, two sules from the village of

In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this truly wonderful medicine. Read the following letter from Doctor W. L. Monroe, or Guilford, Ohio, one of

folk street.

Jacob Petty, afflicted four years, 174 Delancy street.

Onnecticut.
References also made to—
Rev. Richmond Taggett, West Daveuport, N.
Rev. T. L. Bushnell, Baltimore, Md.
Charles Brown, 160 Water street, N. Y All of which may be called upon or addressed, pos

medicines, whatever may be our objections to the principle of patenting them, that are valuable remedies for certain specific diseases, the publication of which is an act of benevotence. Believing the article advertised in another column to be of that class—a belief for which

an exception to our general exclusion of patent medicines we have followed the example of other religious journ

Louisville, Ky.
David Graighead, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cip All communications in reference to Doctor Hard's
Vegetable Extract, must be addressed, post-paid, to
THOMAS & MILES. 197 Main street, Cincinnal April 29, 1848,-6m.

MARBLE WORK.

MARBLE WORK.

MONUMENTS, Tomb Stones, Furniture, Chimney pieces, &c., &c. Also, Common time. Water lime and Plaster of Paris—wholesale and retail I will sell work as low, and do it as well as any one in the West. Orders from the country respectfully solicited. Engraving done in the nealest style at from two to four cents per letter, drawings and estimates of work furnished graduitously. All work sent from my establishment carefully packed and waranted to go safe.

March, 18, 1848.—3m.

J. Ellsworth, afficted seven years, 21 Pover street. Joseph McDougal, afficted nine years, East Brooklyn,

astle, Ct.
Judge Randall, 94 East Broadway, N. Y.
Thomas R. Jones of the U. S. Navy.
Captain William Jennings, State street, Bridgepo

From the Watchman of the Valley, the leading Pres-

I am only happy when alone; Then I can think of thee, And hear no harsh discordant tone

To break my revery.

They tell me that my heart is cold— Unsocial, too, and strange; But could they see its inmost fold, How soon their thoughts would change! Now thou art absent, every hour Seems doubled with Despair, Whose stern supremacy of power Crushes the bright and fair.

I weary of the shortest day, Am grateful when 'tis flown, For when night comes, I steal away To think of thee alone. I look upon the starry skies,

And worship each small gem; Because, I think, perhaps thine eyes Are gazing, too, on them. And then I wonder if thy love Be constant as my own, And if whilst viewing them above,

I mix not with the joyous throng, Where glad hearts aptly meet; I never sing thy fav'rite song-The one you call so sweet-I keep it, cherish it, for thee; I call that song my own, And never is it sung by me

My thoughts all tending to one source, Are habited in gloom; Apparent joy I cannot force— I never could assume. To think ot thee, morn, noon, and night, My heart is ever prone, And all I ask to feel delight

Is but to be alone. Oh! when wilt thou return again To change the hue of things Time seems to move alone in pain On dark and sombre wings.
Oh! when wilt thou return to cheer The heart that 's all thine own, That it may be less sad and drear-Less happy when alone? Fraser's Magazine.

a victim to civil wars which he could not more he mounted his impatient charger, and poor lone woman? I should like to know widest conceivable field—to plunder, murture queenly dignity—the wide open gaze, avert, Adams was permitted to linger on the carth, until the generations of that futhe earth, until the generations of that futhe waved his sword aloft and cried "Tete p'Armee."

der, and all the consequences of unjust that, Ma'ame Jacqueline.

the hands' slow movement, the proud drawing up if the usual etiquette be transgressed ing up if the usual etiquette be transgressed. the earth, until the generations of that full sword aloft and cried "Tete D ARNEE.

The feverish vision broke—the mockery his sainted wife were still at Rocheville, they ration of a prime minister of this country, reminding us of the beautiful lines in the to the grave, their judgment of Approval TENT.

The distinguished characteristics of his life were BENEFICENT LABOR and PERSON-AL CONTENTMENT. He never sought wealth, but devoted himself to the service of man- By the woods bending under his dark eye, kind. Yet by the practice of frugality and And huge towers shuddering on the mounta method, he secured the enjoyment of dealing forth continually no stinted charities, and died in affluence. He never solicited place or preferment and the never solicited place or preferment. place or preferment, and had no partizan combinations or even connections; yet he received honors which eluded the covet city! As if it were only connected with ous grasp of those who formed parties, re- genius and singularity. But genius is not warded friends and proscribed enemies; and precocity; if anything it is exactly the rehe filled a longer period of varied and dis- verse. Genius, in truth, is something more tinguished service than ever fell to the lot childlike still than childhood-more foolish, of any other citizen. In every stage of this more fauciful, and more faithful, and incorprogress he was content. He was con- rigibly so for life. Instead of anticipating

scene that approximated even to that scene stowed in his youth; and, in addition to this, of unapproachable sublimity, not to be re-called without reverence, when in mortal agony, ONE who spake as never man the precocity of a narrow spirit and a cold heart .- Fraser's Magazine. spake, said, "IT IS FINISHED."

Only two years after the birth of John He was an Emperor. But he saw around explanation.

teacher of Didactic Philosophy, of morals, seemed almost within his grasp. But Amand even of his own peculiar art; and like bition had tempted Fortune too far. The "Upon the evening in quest and even of his own peculiar art; and like bition had tempted Fortune too far. The him, he made all liberal learning tributary nations of the Earth resisted, repelled, pur. good housewife and darnsel had brought her ly labored so assidnously he now works to that noble art, while Poetry was the in sued, surrounded him. The pageant was dim horn lanthorn to aid her in her labors, only in words, whose influence is incapaseparable companion of his genius in its ended. The crown fell from his presump- for the hour of low water had fallen late in ble of producing much effect on the rapid separable companion of his genius in its ended. The crown fell from his presump-hours of relaxation from the labors of the two head. The wife who had wedded the twilight, and the haze was thick and course of political affairs. From this villa Yet lets thy boson rise and fall in turn, orum and of the Capitol.

him in his pride forsook him when the hour Like him, he loved only the society of of fear came upon him, His child was candle gleamed faintly through the mist on former, looks far out over the blooming val.

Yet lets thy bosom rise and fall in turn, and as the pale light of the small the old statesman, author, teacher, and reformer, looks far out over the blooming val.

Of graceful platan by the river-side." good men, and by his generous praise of ravished from his sight. His kinsmen were each stooping form enveloped in a dusky ley of the Aar, stretching out before him orism, that no one can be envious of good longer Emperor, nor Consul, nor General, the face to keep off the chill air, and glan- ed at if he desires no change, living in peace deeds, who has confidence in his own vir- nor even a Citizen, but an Exile and a ced from the water which splashed beneath ful enjoyment amid these lovely scenes.

stained by social or domestic vices; preserved serenity and cheerfulness; cherished has been difficult for a which it would have been difficult for a which him there. The wayward man fretted out which it would have been difficult for a which him there. bitual reverence for the Deity, and dwelt a few long years of his yet unbroken man- stranger to comprehend or sunder. Not ened, and improving, and his own house the continually, not on the mystic theology of hood, looking off at the earliest dawn and less confused was the Babel discourse of the point of attraction for many a passing travthe schools, but on the hopes of a better in evening's latest twilight, towards that dis. several fisher gossips, as their chatter rose eler, coming to offer his tribute of admiring life. He lived in what will be regarded as tant world that had only just eluded his from the various detached groups above the veneration. - Switzerland in 1847. the virtuous age of his country, while Cice- grasp. His heart corroded. Death came, noise of the incessant beating and rubbing no was surrounded by an overwhelming de not unlooked for, though it came even then of the rough materials which filled each imgeneracy. He had the light of Christianity unwelcome. He was stretched on his bed promptu basin of shingle. for his guide; and its sublime motives as in- within the fort which constituted his Prison. "Indeed, and you may say it,' said one citements to virtue: while Cicero had only A few fast and faithful friends stood around voice among the number, 'these are fearful the confused instructions of the Grecian with the guards who rejoiced that the hour times, when not a bit of bread is to be had Schools, and saw nothing certainly attaina- of relief from long and wearisome watch- oftimes for the poor hungry babes. Would able but present applause and future fame. inz, was at hand. As his strength wasted we could have flitted away like seamews, In moral courage, therefore, he excelled his away, delirium stirred up the brain from its with the great folks who left the land. Why! model and rivalled Cato. But Cato was long and inglorious inactivity. The Pa- commerces, the very fishes have fled the a visionary, who insisted upon his right to geant of Ambition returned. He was again shores. Ever since the death of the poor act always without reference to the condi- a Lieutenant, a General, a Consul, an Em- king under the axe, not a herring has come tion of mankind, as he should have acted peror of France. He filled again the throne to net upon the coast. One would have of certain expressions of good will is exing who stands mysteriously between both? in PLATO's imaginary Republic. ADAMS of Charlemagne. His kindred pressed thought the waters were troubled with blood. stood in this respect midway between the around him, again re-invested with the poin. and too bitter for the poor creatures; and stood in this respect midway between the around him, again re-invested with the point and too bitter for the poont cleatures, and the too flexible pous pageantry of Royalty. The Daugh this year it is no better. And why should others—from the moment in which like the eyes of the divine child in the Sisting Madeanne area to look at the Sisting Madeanne area to look at the sixty questionable break out into words and deeds of antipathy: as the Grecian orator did, that if he had proudly by his side, and the sunny face of resignation. 'Who is to pay for our fish, sometimes acted contrary to himself, he had his Child shone out from beneath the dianever acted contrary to the Republic; but dem that encircled its flowing locks. The "And what good did they do us when he might justly have said, as the noble Ro. Marshals of the Empire awaited his com. they were here, your rich folks and your man did, "I have rendered to my country all mand. The legions of the Old Guard great folks?' said a sourfaced, middle-aged the great services which she was willing to were in the field, their scarred faces reju. woman, raising up her pinched features to receive at my hands, and I have never har- venated, and their ranks, thinned in many the full light of her lanthorn, 'What good ca has been given, "Our country, right or

bored a thought concerning her that was battles, replenished. Russia, Prussia, Aus. did they do to us, ramping and tearing about wrong!" which is in itself a proclamation tria, Denmark and England, gathered their the country with their horses and dogs, and of maleficence; and if brought into opera-More fortunate than Cicero, who fell mighty hosts to give him battle. Once grudging a bit of hardly-earned bread to a tion, might lead to crimes and follies on the whom he had appealed from the condemna. was ended. The silver cord was loosed, were ever kind to me and mine. We nevtion of contemporaries, came up before the and the warrior fell back upon his bed a er wanted bread then-' replied the sturdy curtain which had shut out his sight, and lifeless corpse. This was the End or Jacqueline. And let but a tongue wag out pronounced over him, as he was sinking in | EARTH. THE CORSICAN WAS NOT CON against them, and I know where there's a

trast suggests its own impressive moral.

"Wide-seeing Zeus lookt down; as mortals kne

People talk such nonsense about prece tent to be President, Minister, Representa- in childhood the mind of a man, it retains in manhood the heart of a child. Every as gall; or may be, their tempers have been midst of this service, in genius is a child, and every child is a genius, the very act of rising to debate, he fell into morally, if not intellectually, or there is the arms of Conscript Fathers of the Re-public. A long lethargy supervened and wise, prudent, hard, sedate children, who large dances, when their petticoats grew daioppressed his senses. Nature rallied the are really precocious, born with a kind of ly more and more scanty about their legs, oppressed his senses. Nature rallied the wasting powers, on the verge of the grave, for a very brief period. But it was long enough for him. The re-kindled eye showed that the re-collected mind was clear, ed that the re-collected mind was clear, and the re-collected mind was clear, and the re-collected mind was clear, and the mode of application it fractures are really precocious, born with a kind of spurious native experience of their own, who naturally antedate that caution and curing manufacture. It was in the year believe that the re-collected mind was clear, and the mode of application it fractures spurious native experience of their own, who naturally antedate that caution and curing manufacture. It was in the year that we can become truly independent of its first discovered the property of powdered its first discovered the property of powdered diamonds, and the mode of application.

We have a really precocious, born with a kind of spurious native experience of their own, who naturally antedate that caution and curing things. They call her "Aeaning me, ma'me?" cried Madame that caution and curing the manufacture. It was in the year that we can become truly independent of its first discovered the property of powdered diamonds, and the mode of application.

We have a really precocious, born with a kind of crystallization it fractures spurious native experience of their own, who naturally antedate that caution and never a wedding-ring on their fingers.

We are really precocious, born with a kind of crystallization it fractures are distributed that caution and the mode of substitute that caution and the manufacture. It was in the year that we can become truly independent of its first discovered the property of powdered diamonds and the mode of course with the mediant beautiful to the first discovered the property of powdered diamonds and the mode of course with the mediant beautiful to the first discovered the property of powdered that the really precise of the mode of course with the mode of them, as they ha and his sorrowing compeers were there. He trust which lead other children in. This is surveyed the scene, and knew at once its the precocity parents should be afraid of. she folded her stout arms before her.' fatal import. He had left no duty unper- They will have a child who will save them formed; he had no wish unsatisfied; no am- a world of present trouble, who will comfear, no remorse. He could not shake off his pocket money, and spare his clothes, spy the dews of death that gathered on his out all his brothers' and sisters' faults, and brow. He could not pierce the thick shades report all the servants' peccadilloes, and be that rose up before him. But he knew that probably held up in the family as a stand. The buried glories of the long lost hour. Eternity lay close by the shores of Time. He knew that his Redeemer lived. Eloquence, even in that hour, inspired him with his ancient sublimity of utterance. "This," said the dying man, "This is the END of EARTH." He paused for a moment his mother if she be a widow, bear a smooth of the paused for a moment his mother if she be a widow, bear a smooth of the paused for a moment his mother if she be a widow, bear a smooth of the paused for a moment had up in the tamily as a standard of circumspection and prudence, or, and she will answer the enchanter's spell—Then shall we hear what wondrous things befell when the young world existed in its prime. The truths revealed will turn the wisest pale, this mother if she be a widow, bear a smooth with probably held up in the tamily as a standard of circumspection and prudence, or, and she will answer the enchanter's spell—Then shall we hear what wondrous things befell when the young world existed in its prime. The truths revealed will turn the wisest pale, this mother if she be a widow, bear a smooth with probably held up in the tamily as a standard of circumspection and prudence, or, and she will answer the enchanter's spell—Then shall we hear what wondrous things befell when the young world existed in its prime. The truths revealed will turn the wisest pale, the probably held up in the tamily as a standard of circumspection and prudence, or, and she will answer the enchanter's spell—Then shall we hear what wondrous things beful up in the tamily as a standard of circumspection and prudence, or, and she will answer the enchanter's spell—Then shall we hear what wondrous things beful up in the tamily as a standard of circumspection and prudence, or, and she will answer the enchanter's spell—Then shall we hear what wondrous things be a standard of circumspection and prudence, or, and she will answer the enchanter's spell—Then shall we hear what wondrous things be a standard of circumspection and prudence, or, and she will answer the enchanter's spell—Then shall we hear what and then added, "I AM CONTENT." Angels character to the world, but a hard heart to might well draw aside the curtains of the skies to look down on such a scene—a old age the very character they falsely be-

Zschokke.

Whene'er with soft serenity she smiled,

How Sweetly mutable, how brightly wild

The liquid lustre darted from her eyes!

Or caught the orient blush of quick surprise

Each look, each motion, marked a new bor

grace, That o'er her form its trancient glory cast;

ome lovely wonder soon usurped the place, Chased by a charm still lovelier than the rest

National Prejudices. From the moment in which the exercise

clusively directed to the body, the class, or

formed any portion of his care or concern."

An enlarged philanthropy indeed might

have given to both expressions a deontologi-

land, are founded on no better principle.-

fect crystals were alone valued. They were

not aware of that property which enables

modern diamond-workers to produce such

the cast with proceeding the state of the cast has been consisted in the cast of the cast

Bentham.

Justice and benevolence which Adams possessed in an eminent degree. A like casessed in an eminent degree. A like cases a fixed proportion to that of reer opened to both—Born like Adams, a deadly nightmare. A thick autumnal haze one of the very few who have not only ensured to the control of the very few who have not only ensured to th reer opened to both—Born like Adams, a deadly nightmare. A thick autumnal haze subject of a King—the child of more genial skies, like him, became in early life a patriot and a citizen of a new and great Republic. Like Adams he lent his service to the State in precocious youth, and in its the State in precocious youth, and in its hour of need, and won its confidence. But unlike Adams he could not wait the dull delays of slow and laborious, but sure advancement. He sought power by the hasty road that leads through fields of carnage, and the confidence in the thickening twinght. Seen through this emergencies. In that vine-covered house their diamonds, that when they work them upon the hill, surrounded by its beautiful gardens, lives Heinrich Zschokke, whose numerous and well-known writings have distances, glimmered lights, casting a sickly halo round them, which, but for their being in Germany as well as Switzerland. His switch have been might have been might have been pristaken for

egraded to their first Estate, and he was no cloak, the hood of which was drawn over

bold one ready for a wipe in their defence. STATESMEN AND CITIZENS! The con. and a stout heart to back it, or may be an arm also-do ye hear, Ma'ame Bellotte?'

"He was a bloodthirsty aristocrat, and Pitt, and a Coburg, for all that,' murmured Madame Bellotte between her teeth, evidently not well aware of the sense of her objurgation, but satisfied with the consolatory consciousness that she was 'calling hard

"'And whose eye was dry at Rocheville; whose heart was not heavy at Etretat-' pursued Jacqueline, raising up her head and putting back her hood with much energy, when the sad news came how his head had fallen under the knife-the new-fashioned instrument of death, that works day and night, they say, in the capital, mounting and descending like a living thing? But there are some people whose hearts are as bitter soured in their youth, because the lads and lasses of the village made scoffing songs up-

Sonnet-A Prediction.

BY JAMES LAWSON. Shall summon mute Antiquity, to tell The buried glories of the long lost hour, And she will answer the enchanter's spe

With specious argument, and looking wise Exult, as millions worchip at her shrine; Yet, in the time ordained, shall Truth arise And walk in beauty over earth and skies. While man in reverence bows before her power divine!

(CF The setting of the "stars" will be the rising of the sun of the drama.

Quincy Adams, there appeared on an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, a Human autumn days of the year 1794—the period slope of the hills which shut in the Valley tal in the direction of its poles than trans-Spirit, newly born, endowed with equal when, with the fall of the tyrant philanthro-genius, without the regulating qualities of pist Robespierre, the Reign of Terror lost houses, the villa of a man who, though a thin brilliant less reflected. Experience

and he became like Adams, a Supreme stationary, might have been mistaken for Swiss History has been a valuable book for are claimed as the property of the Prince, Magistrate, a Consul, But there were other Consuls. He was not content. He thrust them aside, and was Consul alone. Consuls and was Consul alone are claimed as the property of the Prince, the phosphoric gleams of a congregation of biography proves how much interest he took, and was Consul alone. Consuls are claimed as the property of the Prince, the phosphoric gleams of a congregation of biography proves how much interest he took, and was Consul alone. Consuls are claimed as the property of the Prince, the phosphoric gleams of a congregation of biography proves how much interest he took, and transmitted as heir-looms, through gential and how various, active, and useful were part of the stone by each possessor—The sular power was too short. He fought new voices, which, at some distance, might have the parts he played at various times on the finest collection of gems in the world is in battles and was Consul for life. But Power, confessedly derived from the People, must be exercised in obedience to their will, and must be resigned to them again, at an earer approach, the sounds were too evilate the means for such outlay, he linest collection of gems in the world is in political arena. At present he lives in rethe possession of the Shah of Persia, obtaining their revels upon the beach; until, upon of his writings. In having attained through literature the means for such outlay, he of Louis XIV., was the first who were a least in death. He was not content. He dent to be mistaken for anything but the does indeed stand alone among the greater brilliant. This truly scientific arrangement desolated Europe afresh, subverted the Re- reality—the intense and unceasing chatter- number of German authors; but Zschokke's is, therefore, but of modern invention. Expublic, imprisoned the Patriarch who presided over Rome's comprehensive See, and or rather groups of women, from which some of them have brought him a rich reobliged him to pour on his head the sacred oil that made the persons of Kings di. strange a scene, and one of a nature so pethe Bavarian People and their Princes. vine, and their right to reign indefeasible. culiar to the locality, as to demand some He is also now known as the author of the about 700 carats; supposing it to be worked Hours of Devotion, which, from its wide and fine, giving £8 as the value of a single him a mother, brothers and sisters not en- "According to the tradition of the coun- circulation, must considerably have improv- carat stone, and applying the rule of geonobled: whose humble state reminded him, try, a river formerly pursued its course ed his pecuniary circumstances. The tall metrical progression, the result is enormous Like him, he was a Statesman and Magis.

Like him, he was a Statesman and Magis.

The second Founder of the Republic,"—like him, a forth to seize that universal dominion which forth to seize that universal dominion which for the warmest desires of modern with the growing wealth of the world.—Histimes may excite in him no responsive emo- tory and Object of Jewellery.

Landor's Hellenics.

all that therein is, but baby is the greatest as different as light and darkness, though deeds, who has confidence in his own virnor even a Citizen, but an Exile and a ced from the water which splashed beneath
tue. Like Ciceno he kept himself unPrisoner, on a lonely Island, in the midst the hands, a strange picture was formed,
wonder of all. That little separate thing often confounded. The one is the hands, a strange picture was formed,
wonder of all. That little separate thing often confounded. The one is the hands, is to mix sand with it. This ous state of being before the deluge of memory sets in, lying there, like a hermit in its will tire out the fondest physician.—Fracell, as if gathering strength in passive con. ser's Magazine. templation for the world's encounter. Who says that a baby does not think or feel? Have they never seen that strange smile breaking "through clouds of infant flesh." and then passing away, as if it caught for a moment the harmonies of heaven? Or have they never heard that stranger sigh-the first spontaneous language of one who is "born to sorrow" -as if it heard from afar the growing jar of this earth—incognizant, to our apprehensions, as it lies passively there, either of this world or that, yet stamped by that very smile and sigh, as the being who stands mysteriously between both?

But the noise and uproar have been too the growing jar of this earth-incognizant, But the noise and uproar have been too nation to which we belong, and is denied to much! The round lustrous eyes are wide

maleficent. A toast for example, in Amer- and running around it, looking so serenely

There is no model like a lovely baby for "That England—nothing but England— Lyra Innocentium:

Why so stately, maiden fair,

cal meaning, since the true interests of nather round, portly form, moving slowly to tions, as the true interests of individuals, are and fro, imbedded in lawn and fine linen. equally those of prudence and benevolence; And then, when a few months older, the but the phrases were employed solely to justruly royal impatience of opposition, the tify wrong, if that wrong were perpetrated by the land or government which we call are dashed down, the haughty stare if some our own. Suppose a man were to give as monitory voice exclaim, "Baby! baby! a toast, in serious earnest, "Myself, right or and then the celestial smile, as if to forgive wrong!" Yet the above assumptions of you for having been angry with her.—false patriotism, both in America and Eng-

Love's Messenger. To bring that light which never wintry blast The diamond is the chief of stones, the Blows out, nor rain nor snow extinguishes, hardest and most luminous, even phosphoric The light that shines from loving eyes upon in the dark. Among the ancients the per-[Landor's Hellenies.

The society of young children is, in a brilliancy, viz: the use of its own powder as high degree, softening and refining to the beggar throughout the kingdom for a twelve. this way, never loses this tenacity, the improve the cutting agent; many stones which, with mind. You seldom see nurse-maids with month! Such was the public remuneration our skill, are of enormous value, would have been rejected by them. Though said by of sister-of-charity expression from the con-Pliny to be so hard as to indent the hammer stant atmosphere of tenderness and simpli-structor. that strikes rather than break, in the directity in which they live. The French have tion of its axis of crystallization it fractures a right name for them, as they have for most readily. This quality is used in the first things. They call her "la bonne." We is radiated from the eye of the spectator; if more,—Fraser's Magazine,

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Loving and lovedly Passeth she on, Passeth she on, Never imagining Love can be gone Full of affections, Springing like flowers; Friendships, attachments, Strength'ning the hours

Seeing no autumn— Fearing no change. Earth is a paradise Angels yet range ! Nature's a theatre, Lit by the stars-Its loveliness mars

Deep is the drama-Life and Eternity Being its theme Oh! for youth's purity, Oh! for youth's glance, Seeing futurity Thus, through roms

Woe for experience! Hourly it sends Sorrow to loveliness, Coldness to friends Woe for attachments! Love that deceives;

Hopes that are falling, Withered like leaves Better, thus beautiful. Die in her youth, Than suffer the sorrow Of knowing the truth;

Children's Crying.

and the world, that he was born a Plebian; and he had no heir to wait impatient for the lmperial Crown. He scourged the earth again, and again Fortune smiled on him again, and again Fortune smiled on him and the world, that he was born a Plebian; through the valley leading to Etretat, and dignified old man, whose blue eyes still retain their lively and benevolent expression, the result is enormous and dignified old man, whose blue eyes still retain their lively and benevolent expression, the result is enormous. There is an immense deal to be learnt, through the valley leading to Etretat, and dignified old man, whose blue eyes still retain their lively and benevolent expression, the result is enormous. There is an immense deal to be learnt, through the valley leading to Etretat, and dignified old man, whose blue eyes still in the possession of the King of Portugal, weighing 215 carats. The third is an origin of their invention. Weighing 215 carats. The third is an origin of their invention. Weighing 215 carats. The third is an origin of their invention. Weighing 215 carats. The third is an origin of their invention. Weighing 215 carats. The third is an origin of their invention. Weighing 215 carats. The third is an origin of their invention, which is too often neglected.— Not only in the judgment of the child's in- There is a delicate art, however, in their Imperial Crown. He scourged the earth again, and again Fortune smiled on him even in his wild extravagance. He bestow of Kingdoms and Principalities upon his ed Kingdoms and Principalities upon his edition again, and again Fortune smiled on him dividual character, but for sound instruction into his family circle. He lives like a padration, which is too often neglected.—

| Wot only if the year weighing 215 carats. The third is an originative struck by a curse, it afterwards took an uninto his family circle. He lives like a padration, which is too often neglected.—

| Children are real poets in feeling. Aft they want is to have their ideas suggested; supply and quickly spent which is of excellent them too fully and they are the form their suggested.

| Children are real poets in feeling. Aft they want is to have their ideas suggested; supply and quickly spent which is of excellent them too fully and they are fully spent which is of excellent them. kindred—put away the devoted wife of his youthful days, and another, a daughter of Hapsburgh's Imperial house, joyfully ac Hap Extract from Gev. Seward's Oration on the Docate of John Quincy Adams.

The model by which John Quincy Adams.

The model by which John Quincy Adams.

The model by which John Quincy Adams.

Not the living Cicero, sometimes inconsistent, often irresolute; too often seeming to act a studied part, and always covetous of applianse. But Cicero, as he aimed to be, pointment—the first of applianse. But Cicero, as he aimed to be, and the masses of shingle with the shore of Etretat is heaped; and, which the shore of Etretat is heaped; and, although checked and covered by the rising is married to Zschokke's adopted daughter, the first concepted his proud alliance. Offspring glad.

And there is a patient, monoton of the State of Aargau; one of them such the shore of Etretat is heaped; and, which the shore of Etretat is heaped; and, which the shore of Etretat is heaped; and, although checked and covered by the rising is married to Zschokke's adopted daughter, the first concepted his proud alliance. Offspring glad.

And there is a patient, monoton of the State of Aargau; one of them such values may be indications of folly; but to those who regard gens as young, which the shore of Etretat is heaped; and, although checked and covered by the rising is married to Zschokke his tale of Alamontade, both on the state of Aargau; one of them such values may be indications of folly; but to those of merely material con.

And the state of Aargau; one of them state of Aargau; one of the State of Aargau; one of th and as he appears revealed in those immortal emanations of his genius which have Monarchs who held sway in the Earth.

But Cicero, as he aimed to be, pointment—the first of an endless succes. It he note to low-fide they come down to the worked, and but a limited quantity, in value the other to tire—rarely failing of their end of the worked, and but a limited quantity, in value the other to tire—rarely failing of their end of the worked, and but a limited quantity, in value the other to tire—rarely failing of their end of the worked, and but a limited quantity, in value the other to tire—rarely failing of their end of the worked, and but a limited quantity, in value the other to tire—rarely failing of their end of the worked, and other symbols of the mysteries of French aged patriarch's family circle. From the about £100,000 per year, is still sent from the low-fide they come down to the beach, with buck-basket, wooden fiappers, and other symbols of the mysteries of French aged patriarch's family circle. From the low-fide they come down to the beach, with buck-basket, wooden fiappers, and other symbols of the mysteries of French aged patriarch's family circle. From the low-fide they come down to the buck-basket, wooden fiappers, stay, added not a limited quantity, in value the other to tire—rarely failing of their end destroyed them to such a degree as and other symbols of the mysteries of French aged patriarch's family circle. From the low-fide they come down to the low-fide they come down to the low-fide they come and destroyed them to such a degree as and other symbols of the mysteries of French aged patriarch's family circle. From the low-fide they come down to the low-fide they come and destroyed them to such a degree as and other symbols of the mysteries of French aged patriarch's family circle. From the low-fide they come and the low-fide they come and the fide and destroyed them to such a degree as and the low-fide they come and the fide and destroyed them to such a degree as and the fide and destroyed been the delight and guide of intellect and virtue in every succeeding age. Like the Roman, Apams was an orator, but he did not fall into the error of the Roman, in practically valuing eloquence more than the beneficence to which it should be devoted.

Monarchs who held sway in the Earth. Washing, scoop themselves a rude basin wishing, scoop themselves a rude basin are matchless as examples. There is a appears to have held himself entirely aloof, flux of diamonds which followed their disturbances of Switzerland, Zschokke allahabad in Hindoostan. The great in are matchless as examples. There is a appears to have held himself entirely aloof, being naturally disinclined, at the age of seventy-six, to mingle again with the wild discord and fierce strife of political parties. There is a depth of helpless, prostrate affliction; sobs, and sighs, now hemmed in, now breaking forth again, with a sobbing kind of back. Nor help him: every blue to their work by its side. These daily meetings thus naturally depend upon the time of low water: but be it at morning, noon, or left the work of the washing hour is never neglected their worth, and have for years maintain. very moment they laid down and died, that Thro' wretchedness, and undeservedly, "no heart that breathes with human breath" Compassionate and faithful verse attends could ever resist. And then again there is And drives oblivion from the wasted tomb. a pale, hopeless look, with quiet, trickling tears, as if the little heart were driven to the last refuge of self-pity, or had caught the first glimmering of the meaning of despair,

which is ten times worseand desirable sign. Some cry to please of the editor on the proper treatment of differ-Most children cry, and it is a safe and The nursery is a wonderful world, and ers. There are only two sorts who abstain,

Rewards of Literature. Stowe, the famous historian, devoted hi life and exhausted his patrimony in the study of English antiquities; he traveled on foot throughout the kingdom, inspecting all the monuments of antiquity, and rescuing what he could from the dispersed libraries of the monasteries. His stupendous collections, in Very few of our practical gardners seem to break out into words and deeds of antipathy; from the moment in which the fact that a fellow-man speaks a different language, or lives under a different government, constitutes him an object of contempt, abhortium amongst us, without speech or movement, affilicted with sharp pains in his aged feet, he in the divine child in the Sistine Madonna, seem to look at nothing, in gazing beyond all things, and be turned at once, by this process of burning poverty, neglected by that proud metropolis of which he had been the historian, yet his good humor did not desert him; for being afflicted with sharp pains in his aged feet, he is to contend with a afflicted with sharp pains in his aged feet, he though brothers and sisters are screaming observed that "his affliction lay in that part pacity for retaining moisture, and the consequences, and the cons formerly he made so much of." Many a quent failure of the summer crops. content, as if it knew how little either could weigh in the balance with its own deep relormerly ne made so much of.

In some instances this is very easily remedied we made in those cases where a loam of heavihe yielded for those treasures of antiquities or subsoil lies below the surface. Trenching. alms for himself, "as a recompense for his labor and travel of forty five years in setting forth the chronicles of England, and post, in which clay or strong loam forms a large eight years taken up in the survey of the cities of London and Westminster, towards his relief, now in his old age, having left his former means of living, and only employed himself for the service and good of his country." Letters patent under the great seal were granted. After a penurious commendation of Stowe's labors, he is permit-ted "to gather the benevolence of well dis-kind. posed people within this realm of England; In the Journal of the Agricultural Society of to ask, gather, and take the alms of all our loving subjects." These letters patent were to be published by the clergy from their pulpits; they produced so little, that they were renewed for another twelvemonth; one entire parish in the city contributed seven shillings and sixpence! Such, then, was the patronage received by Stowe, to be a licensed

diamonds, and the mode of application. Her absence of intellect is more on a par the consumer, which will increase the wealth for the kitchen garden, to be composted for some bleeds, was Jacqueline's only answer, as she folded her stout arms before her."

She folded her stout arms before her. "

[Second Love, G-c.]

She is not so shape for reflection or refraction of light is that which is called the brilliant being two. that which is called the brilliant, being two of passive patience and dumb fidelity, on truncated pyramids united at their bases; the which the child's nature can more easily ic arts are worthy of patronage from their for such sandy soils, to the same bulk of common stable manure. truncated pyramids united at their bases; the upper bearing of the lower in height above the girdle or line of junction the proportion of five to ten, leaving the plane of truncation, or the callet of the lower pyramid, one fifth the superficies of the upper, or as for distinction it is termed the table. The sides of the upper pyramid are covered with triangular lacets; those which have their base acalled star-facets. These in a well cats to meet half-way down the sides—The lower pyramid is similarly treated—the skill-facets being to the culet-facets as three to two in length. This is the best form for the research of the lower proportion of five to ten, leaving the plane of truncation, or the culet-facets as three to the super pyramid are covered with triangular lacets; those which have their base called star-facets. These in a well cats to meet half-way down the sides—The lower pyramid is similarly treated—the skill-facets being to the culet-faces as three to two in length. This is the best form for bringing out the brilliancy of the diamond; lives in luxury with only the duties of a large which only the duties of a local part of the continuous and the power look of the same balk of committee the proportion of the proportion of the triangular lacets; those which have their base of the pyramid are called skill-facets. These in a well cat store meet half-way down the sides—The lower pyramid is similarly treated—the skill-facets being to the culet-faces as three to two in length. This is the best form for bringing out the brilliancy of the diamond; lives in luxury with only the duties of a collection to us of acquiring a complete master. The progress of a garden, our training a complete master. The progress of the promise they hold out to us of acquiring a complete master. The progress of agarden, our training a complete master. The progress of a garden, our training a complete master. The progress of a garden, our training a complete master. The progress of agarden, our training a complete master. The progress bringing out the brilliancy of the diamond; if the sides are too perpendicular, the light is radiated from the eye of the spectator; if more.—Fraser's Magazine,

ston, or labor for their present wants. She and Countries: What millions have they lives in luxury with only the duties of a clothed, and what millions enlightened! Suppose we were at once deprived of these great gifts of mechanic art, and suddenly great gifts of mechanic art, and suddenly temperature.

Cut off from the cheap and abundant supply or the means of knowledge, our necessary clother doubled in cost, and our products reduced to If their valve for want of speedy and economical means of transport to mark. ment, from our distant friends, and from the old world, as well as our personal comme nication with other parts of our country, re-tarded and delayed for want of our accustomed means of transport and locomotion, what value should we not attach to these now, almost unnoticed blessings, and what efforts and sacrifices should we not be ready to encounter to regain them? Yet we may well judge of the future from the past, and the progress of natural knowledge, upon which all mechanical art is founded, author. izes us to expect that the remaining half of the nineteenth century will be as fertile in improvements as the portion of it which has already elapsed. The mechanic arts are eminently democratic in their tendency, They popularize knowledge, they cheapen and diffuse the comforts and elegances as well as the necessaries of life, they demand and develope intelligence in those who pur sue them, they are at once the most profits. ble customers of the agriculturist, and the most munificent patrons of the investigator of nature's laws.—Hon. George P. Marsh

Children's Playthings

As regards the manufacture of playthings expressly for children, it does seem, under these circumstances, something like sending coals to Newcastle. Still they are excel lent devices for saving furniture, which was

(Landor's Hellenics

AGRICULTURAL.

THE HORTICULTURIST for April just published by M. H. Newman & Co., of this city, has for its first article another of those excellent papers

ent soils, and the improvement of such as a

result in the quantity and quality of the crops. But it not unfrequently happens that sand is not to be had abundantly and cheaply enough

to enable the proprietor of moderate means to effect this beneficial change. In this case, we propose to the kitchen gardner to achieve his object by another mode, equally efficient, and so easy and cheap as to be within the reach of al-

his own handwriting, still exist to provoke be aware of two important facts. First, that poet, visited the library of Stowe, and the which are the food of vegetables, is really a poet, visited the library of Stowe, and the first good edition of Chaucer was made so clayey kitchen garden, where brush, faggots, or

he yielded for those treasures of antiquities which had exhausted his fortune, and with or subsoil ploughing, by bringing up a part of which he had formed works of great public the alumina from below, and mixing it with the utility. It was in his eightieth year that sand of the surface soil, remedies the defect Stowe at length received a public acknowledgment of his services, which will appear to us of a very extraordinary nature. He stitution of the soil. One of those is, to grasp was so reduced in his circumstance, that he the difficulty at once by applying a coat of clay petitioned James I. for a license to collect to the surface of the soil, and mixing it with the soil as you would manure; the other a less

ten or twelve inches, so as to give excellent

Since a soil, once rendered more tenscious in necessary, might be carried on gradually, by taking one or two compartments in hand every year; thus, in a gradual manner, bringing the whole surface to the desired con-

A great deal may also be done, as we have ju